

FBIS

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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

PRAVDA Denies Any Change in USSR Geneva Position [13 Jul] AA 1
IZVESTIYA Condemns CIA Report on Soviet ICBMs [10 Jul] AA 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'International Situation: Questions and Answers' CC 1
[Pravdin, Kornilov]
Helsinki Accords Anniversary CC 1
Soviet-Vietnamese Relations CC 2
East-West Cooperation CC 3
Iran-Iraq War CC 3
Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 4
[Charikov, Grigoryev, Tsoppil]
Helsinki Accords Anniversary CC 4
Soviet-French Relations CC 6
FRG's Support of SDI CC 7
U.S. State Terrorism CC 8
Arms Control CC 9
Kudryavtsev Views Indian Ocean Policy CC 11
[IZVESTIYA 7 Jul]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Moscow Reports on Reagan Undergoing Surgical Operations A 1
13 July Operation A 1
Power Transfer to Bush A 1
Reagan Resumes Power A 1
Reagan Recovering A 1
Reagan Thanks Gromyko for July 4th Congratulations A 1
PRAVDA Charges U.S. With Exporting Terrorism A 2
[Ovchinnikov, 13 Jul]
U.S. Termed Incubator for International Terrorism A 3
[Kulik]
PRAVDA Rejoinder Hits Reagan Remarks on Terrorism A 4
[12 Jul]
Congress Repeal of Clark Amendment Viewed A 5
[Ulyanovskiy]
New U.S. Export Act Widens Economic Discrimination A 5

Moscow TV on Prospects for U.S.-USSR Relations [Mnatsakanov]	A 6
Reagan Saturday Radio Address Criticized	A 6
Congress Foreign Aid Vote 'Extremely Provocative'	A 7
PRAVDA Attacks U.S. Stand on Human Rights [Bolshakov, 2 Jul]	A 7
TASS on Shultz-Hawke Meeting; ANZUS Problems	A 9
Zholkver Outlines CIA's Role in United States	A 9

CHINA

Further Reportage, Comment on Yao Yilin Visit	B 1
10 Jul Arkhipov-Yilin Talks	B 1
[PRAVDA 12 Jul]	
IZVESTIYA on Press Briefing [13 Jul]	B 2
Yilin Kiev Arrival, Activities	B 2
[IZVESTIYA 14 Jul]	
Leaves for Novosibirsk	B 3
Mandarin Beam Views Talks [Mulatov]	B 4
USSR Advantages as Trade Partner [Semenov]	B 5
New Stage in Relations Seen [Ovchinnikov]	B 6
Ivanov Calls for Unity Among PRC, Socialist World	B 7

NORTHEAST ASIA

Tokoyo-Seoul Naval Exchange, Military Bloc Ahead	C 1
[IZVESTIYA]	
Khalilov, Talyzin Attend DPRK Embassy Function	C 1
[PRAVDA 7 Jul]	
Soviet Governing Bodies Greet Mongolian Leaders	C 2
[PRAVDA 11 Jul]	

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

ASEAN Conference Concludes; Trade, Military Discussed	E 1
Cambodian, Lao Beams Report Tikhonov-Yilin Talks	E 1
Soviet Firm Provides PRK With Navigational Equipment	E 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Soviet, U.S. Envoys Conduct Talks Aboard Greek Cruiser	G 1
[AKROPOLIS TIS KIRIAKIS 14 Jul]	
'Independent' Greek Foreign Policy Praised	G 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Jun]	
French-Japanese Talks Confirm Differences	G 3
French Ties With NATO Continue to Grow	G 3

SUPSOV Presidium Congratulates Mitterand	G 4
USSR Officials Hold Trade Talks in Rome	G 4
[IZVESTIYA 10 Jul]	
Talks Conclude	G 4
'Grey Wolves' Trial Could Answer Agca Questions	G 5
[IZVESTIYA 10 Jul]	
Yeltsin-led CPSU Delegation in Luxembourg for Talks	G 5
Luxembourg Arrival	G 5
Confers With Foreign Minister	G 6
Delegation Returns	G 6
Marchuk Meets With British Parliamentarian Kershaw	G 6

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angolan, African Opposition to Clark Amendment Repeal	J 1
[Kulik]	

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

El Salvador Turns Over 420 Km to Honduras	K 1
'CIA Hirelings' Retreat From Nicaragua	K 1
Nicaraguan Defense Minister on Arms Distribution	K 1
CPSU Condolences for Argentine Communist	K 1
[PRAVDA 6 Jul]	

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Departs Moscow 'For a Rest'	R 1
[PRAVDA 14 Jul]	
Politburo Meeting Discusses Economic Failings	R 1
[PRAVDA 14 Jul]	
PRAVDA Editorial on Economic Modernization	3 3
[12 Jul]	
Nuriyev Addresses Supreme Soviet on Conservation	R 5
[IZVESTIYA 3 Jul]	
'Secret' Ukraine Resolution on Church Persecution	R 16
[Paris LE MONDE 7-8 Jul]	
Central Committee Criticizes RSFSR Housing Policy	R 19
[PRAVDA 7 Jul]	
Gorbachev 26, 27 June Speeches Published	R 22
Ukrainian Party To Implement Gorbachev Directives	R 22
[RADYANSKAYA UKRAINA 7 Jul]	
Uzbek Party Bureau Discusses Socioeconomic Plan	R 22

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1667 Biological Experiments Detailed	U 1
Cosmonauts Near End of Work With Progress-24	U 2
Second Phase of TV-Radio Transmitter Completed	U 2
[PRAVDA 6 Jul]	

PRAVDA DENIES ANY CHANGE IN USSR GENEVA POSITION

PM121539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

["Unscrupulous Methods" - unsigned "Rejoinder"]

[Text] In Washington rumors are being circulated about the Soviet Union's supposed departure from its position of an unconditional ban on space strike weapons. Certain officials in the U.S. capital, referring to some anonymous conversations conducted by spokesmen of delegations to the talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva, are asserting in this connection that the USSR is allegedly no longer insisting on a ban on research work in this field, while others aver that one of the Soviet representatives spoke of this in some other place. Yet others express themselves more ornately: Even if the Russians have said nothing about this, Washington would welcome such an "evolution" in Moscow's position.

All this is no more than the latest unscrupulous method in U.S. propaganda.

The USSR embarked upon the new negotiations with the United States with the firm intention of preventing an arms race in space and curtailing the one on earth. On the key question of the talks -- space arms -- the USSR favors reaching an accord on a total ban on the manufacture, including scientific-research work, testing, and deployment of space strike weapons.

This was and remains the consistent and principled position of the USSR. It fully corresponds to the Soviet-American accord reached in January on the subject and aims of the talks now in progress in Geneva. It is precisely this position, as has been stressed repeatedly in statements by the Soviet leaders, which gives a real opportunity to resolve the problem of limiting and reducing, and, in the final analysis, of completely eliminating nuclear weapons.

But this is just what the U.S. side does not want, as is confirmed both by the behavior of the U.S. delegation in Geneva, and by the practical actions of the U.S. Administration. In order to delude public opinion, myths are being circulated about the Soviet position: First it is said to be hardening, then the opposite is immediately said -- that it is softening. In short, they are engaging in all manner of things except the conduct of serious negotiations.

It is time Washington adopted a more responsible approach to such serious matters.

IZVESTIYA CONDEMNS CIA REPORT ON SOVIET ICBM'S

PM101037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov "Rejoinder": "Misinformation to Order"]

[Text] New York -- The CIA leadership took an unusual step by distributing a copy of a top-secret report to leading American legislators at the end of June. It was also unusual that the said department agreed to a discussion of this report in open hearings of two Senate committees.

What is going on? It turns out that the report deals with "trends" in the development of Soviet nuclear arms. And more than that. In the opinion of analysts of the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies who participated in compiling the report, these "trends" are plainly menacing. The Soviet Union has supposedly made a "tremendous effort" and achieved "great successes" in creating ICBM's. By 1995, the CIA specialists claim, the Soviet Union could double the number of its ICBM's. The report's authors also claim that in the next few years the Soviet Union will acquire mobile ballistic missiles capable of reaching U.S. territory.

The CIA report did not create a furor in the Senate. It was cited at length only by senators known for their right-wing views. And not many members of the public attended the hearings.

But a curious circumstance came to light at the hearings: The CIA report was sent to the Senate at the request of the White House. So said a Pentagon official. The purpose of the report, he said, is to strengthen public support for the White House's request for increased U.S. military spending in the next fiscal year. Americans, as public opinion polls testify, do not share the White House's desire to continue rapidly building up the U.S. nuclear arsenal. Reflecting those sentiments and fearing for the country's economic future, the Senate and the House of Representatives reduced the appropriations requested by the administration for military purposes in their draft budgets for fiscal 1986.

The White House is reluctant to accept this and is taking countermeasures. The CIA's "warning" is one of these measures.

Another purpose of the report, which depicts the Soviet Union's nuclear arms in hyperbolic tones against the background of a U.S. "lag," in the opinion of a Pentagonite who refused to give his name, is to ensure the support of Americans and of U.S. allies for President Reagan's possible steps to increase American nuclear arms. It is a question, in particular, of the Midgetman mobile intercontinental nuclear missile, which is being created at an accelerated pace in the United States in violation of the SALT II treaty. The Congress recently allocated several hundred million dollars more for work on creating this missile.

The American ruling elite has accumulated great experience in deceiving the general public. In the sixties Washington's propaganda apparatus compiled a forgery about a "huge gap" in missile arms in the Soviet Union's favor. At the end of the seventies the "window of vulnerability" saw the light of day and was intensively speculated on by the administration now in power. With the passage of time it turned out that there had not been any "window of vulnerability" at all, nor any "gaps" in missile arms. But the deed was done: The Republicans came to power on a wave of chauvinist sentiment created by them and then began implementing the vast program for "rearming America."

The CIA's present "warnings," compiled on White House orders, are not worth a plugged nickel either. A prominent Pentagon staffer admitted this in a moment of candor. "The CIA's predictions," he told a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, "are only assumptions, and in 5 or 10 years' time it could turn out that they were wrong... There could also be a lot of misinformation in the report."

However, this circumstance does not embarrass the administration. Misinformation serves its interests.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD130051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1615 GMT 12 Jul 85

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Sergey Pravdin, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator, with Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer; Melor Sturua, IZVESTIYA political observer; Rudolf Kolchanov, TRUD political observer; Nikolay Aganyants, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA observer; Vladimir Pashko, All-Union Radio observer; and Leonid Krichevskiy, All-Union Radio Hanoi correspondent]

Helsinki Accords Anniversary

[Excerpts] [Pravdin] In their letters, many of our listeners ask us to answer various questions connected with the 10th anniversary of the CSCE, about the chief results of that forum, and about the fate of the accords reached there. These things are asked about in letters from Comrades Feldman from Moscow, Pilipchuk from Vitebsk, the Mishin family from Venev in Tula Oblast, Vanin from Astrakhan, Manayev from Ordzhonikidze, Kosilnikov from Svredlovsk, and others. At the microphone is TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov.

[Kornilov] August 1 is the 10th anniversary of the day when the leaders of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada gathered together in Helsinki and signed and ratified the CSCE Final Act. That act, as everyone knows, is a document comprising many different levels. It speaks of the principles of mutual relations between states, about the need for an end to the arms race, and about ways of developing links between states in trade, economics, science and culture and expanding cooperation on humanitarian questions. But if we are to highlight the main, most important point that unites as an integral whole all of the provisions contained in the document, then one has grounds for saying that the main idea of the Final Act is that of detente, consolidating trust, and reducing international tension. It is that idea which is formulated with the utmost clarity in the very first lines of the document, where it stresses that the participating states are fully resolved to expand and deepen the process of detente and make it a firm process that advances forward.

[Pravdin] Ten years have passed, and many observers and the international press are now raising the question of the fate of the ideas and provisions that were fixed in Helsinki.

[Kornilov] That question cannot be answered without taking into account the main trends and processes that have characterized the past decade, and which to this day characterize the planet's international life. The main thing here is that there is an acute confrontation between two different and diametrically opposed courses in world politics. On one hand, there is the USSR's principled and purposeful line, the line of socialist policy and diplomacy, whose main aim is to preserve and consolidate peace. Effective cooperation between all countries based on a constructive and honest dialogue in the name of a peaceful future -- that is what we are convinced should be the alternative to the senseless arms buildup and the increase in the nuclear threat hanging over mankind. This guides the Soviet Union when it puts forward, as was done in the recent reply by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the message from the American Union of Concerned Scientists, large-scale, constructive proposals for preventing the militarization of space, ending the nuclear arms race, and completely eliminating nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said, will not be the first to step into space with weapons and will make every effort to persuade other countries, first and foremost the United States, not to take such a fateful step. We stand in favor of broad international cooperation and are ready to develop trade, economic, scientific, technological, and other links with all countries on a stable, mutually advantageous basis.

All this, in fact, is the practical, real implementation of the accords reached in Helsinki. On the other hand, there is the aggressive, militarist foreign policy course of the United States and NATO aimed at replaying history and upsetting the military-strategic parity that has come about in the world so that, having provided themselves with a nuclear space sword as long and as sharp as possible, they can dictate their will to sovereign countries and peoples with the use of terror and blackmail. That course runs fundamentally counter to both the letter and the very spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

[Pravdin] Certain NATO figures and Western propaganda organs, proceeding from the fact that the world situation remains extremely tense, say that the Helsinki period was nothing but a period of illusions.

[Kornilov] Yes, such statements are made here and there in the West. But note that they generally come from circles connected with the military-industrial complex and the U.S., West German, and other NATO arms kings who have no interest in a lessening of tension. The facts and the course of events, however, in no way confirm such pessimistic views. Yes, much of what was built on the basis of detente in the 1970's has been destroyed by the icy winds from across the ocean. Something else, however, is absolutely indisputable: detente is alive and it has grown deep roots in the minds and hearts of people both in Europe and beyond. Is this not shown by the increasingly active support that international public opinion gives to the constructive Soviet initiatives which aim to obstruct the path of the arms race in space and end the arms race on earth? Is this not shown by the scale of the antiwar, antinuclear, and anti-missile movement that has now become a weighty and important factor in world politics? Currently discussing the prospects for the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting this November, prominent politicians and public figures in various countries and press organs are expressing the hope that the meeting will promote the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations and an improvement in the international climate. Those views are well-founded, for if we analyze both the positive and the negative experience accumulated by the history of Soviet-U.S. relations, it must be said that the most sensible thing is to search for paths that lead to relations being put on an even keel and that build a bridge of friendship -- but build it from both sides. To live in a peaceful world without destructive weapons on earth and in space is the aspiration of all people. As far as the Soviet side is concerned, then it, true to the principled Leninist peace policy, consistently implements the Helsinki principles and is ready to cooperate with all states which stand in favor of that historic aim being achieved.

Soviet-Vietnamese Relations

[Pravdin] Many listeners ask us to talk about the prospects for economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SRV. The listeners that wrote to us about this are a graduate of the tenth form from Moscow, Sergey Pischulin; Bronislav Sergeyvich Krasavchenko from Kharbarovsk; the Mouseyenko family from Ussuriysk. Our correspondent in Hanoi, Leonid Krichevskiy, is fulfilling their request.

[Krichevskiy] First of all, respected listeners, I would like to remind you that the first agreement on economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam was signed 30 years ago, in July of 1955. Since then this cooperation has invariably developed in an ascendant line and is always based on the principles of equality and total mutual understanding. During these years in Vietnam, around 200 different economic projects have been constructed with Soviet technical assistance, and more than 40 are currently being constructed.

If the question is asked, what is the first and foremost aim of mutual Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation, then the answer is the following: the strengthening of Vietnam's economic independence and the solution of important national economic tasks in this country, which follows the path of the socialist changes. In this 5-year plan the volume of economic trade links between the two countries has more than doubled in comparison with 1976-80. A recent visit to the Soviet Union by the SRV party and government delegation no doubt will give a new impetus our countries' economic cooperation. You are probably interested how Vietnam assessed the results of the visit. I recently had the opportunity to talk to many Vietnamese comrades, and their evaluation of the visit is unanimous. A new, important step in strengthening friendship between our peoples has been made. The Soviet Union, stressed Vietnamese Minister of Building Phan Ngoc Tuong, was giving and continues to give our people valuable, effective support and assistance. He warmly thanked the Soviet people for everything they have done and what they are continuing to do for Vietnam today.

East-West Cooperation

[Pravdin] Comrade Khanin from Zvenigorod near Moscow writes: How is Soviet scientific and technological cooperation with the capitalist countries developing and what is the result of U.S. attempts to hinder this natural process? The question is answered by commentator Vladimir Pashko.

[Pashko] According to data from the State Committee on Science and Technology, we now have approximately 300 agreements in scientific, technological, industrial, and economic cooperation with firms and scientific establishments of the capitalist countries. So-called sanctions against the USSR, which were undertaken by the United States in an attempt to hamper our development, did not achieve their set tasks. Moreover, during recent years our country's cooperation with the majority of developed capitalist countries has increased. The long-term cooperation program with the FRG for 25 years has been signed, and the cooperation program with Finland has been prolonged to 1995. New programs of cooperation with France, Austria, and Sweden were signed, each for a 10-year period. Measures aimed at renewing scientific and technical links with us have been started by Great Britain and Canada, though on the whole they continue to follow in the wake of the U.S. policy of sanctions. There is a revival of scientific and technical links with Spain. It is noteworthy that U.S. business circles are constantly undertaking attempts to revive normal links with us. The failure of U.S. sanctions is natural, and this can be explained not only by the fact that the high level of science and technological development in our country attracts attention abroad, and not only by the fact that many capitalist countries look upon scientific and technological links with us as the precondition for arranging broad mutually advantageous economic cooperation. The thing is, the attempt undertaken by the United States to restrict links with us contradicts the objective demands of social development. The most serious problems lie before mankind: raw materials and energy, the liquidation of hunger and of the most dangerous diseases, the protection of the environment, the conquest of space for peaceful purposes and the use of the world's ocean. Their solution requires the very broadest international cooperation.

Iran-Iraq War

[Pravdin] Our regular listeners from Tula, Sergey and Galina Nayek, ask us to talk about the position at the fronts of the Iran-Iraq war, which the authors of the letter quite correctly call senseless, and about the causes of its origin and the prospects for a settlement to this conflict. The relative lull which seemed about to set in on the Iran-Iraq front has recently been violated again.

Reports from the military commands of both sides speak of an escalation of ground combat actions, of attempts by Iran to undertake new offensive operations which, according to reports from the Iraqi side, have been repelled with large losses for the enemy. There are also reports of mutually destructive artillery bombardments of many populated areas, and of bomb and missile strikes on large towns including the capitals of both sides, Baghdad and Tehran. The escalation of military actions has left large numbers of victims in its wake, including the peaceful population of Iraq and Iran. The war has led to enormous destruction and the undermining of the warring states' economies. According to estimates of military specialists, the war has taken over 700,000 lives from both sides. I would remind you that Iran-Iraq relations were upset by a long-standing border conflict and by national quarrels which flared up as a result. The enmity between the two countries is intensively stoked by the imperialist powers, primarily by the United States, and also by its so-called strategic ally in this region, Israel. The military conflict which has flared up, the so-called "tanker war" -- that is, the attempts by each side to cut off the export of oil by its enemy -- is used by the imperialist forces to increase their military presence in the Persian Gulf and the region of the Indian Ocean. In the final analysis, they seek to maintain their positions in this region, which have been strongly undermined by the overthrow of the pro-American Shah regime in Iran and by the anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution in Iraq. As the French newspaper PARIS MATCH has pointed out, in the Iran-Iraq war there is neither the most elementary logic, nor any sense; all this is true if one takes into account the whole enormous material and moral damage inflicted by the war in the Persian Gulf on its participants.

Nevertheless, the sides cannot agree on any real basis for ending the war, despite numerous attempts to help settle the conflict undertaken by the Arab League, the United Nations, and by individual states. Last April UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar visited Tehran and Baghdad on an intermediary mission. As he noted afterwards, the positions of the sides today are as distant from one another as before, but at the same time both Iraq and Iran, according to the UN secretary general, want peace. They also want the peaceful efforts of the United Nations, aimed at working out conditions acceptable to both sides for ending the war, to continue. The position of the Soviet Union with regard to the war in the Persian Gulf was again confirmed by the Soviet leadership in March and April of this year, during a visit to Moscow by Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Asiz, and by Iranian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Kazempur-Ardabili. Our country's principled line in this question lies in the fact that the earliest end to the conflict would meet the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries, and the interests of international security.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD141757 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 14 Jul 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksey Nikolaevich Grigoryev, TASS political observer, and Viktor Aleksandrovich Tsoppi, an observer of the NEW TIMES weekly, and presented by Igor Pavlovich Charikov, foreign affairs commentator of All-Union Radio]

Helsinki Accords Anniversary

[Text] [Charikov] Good day, dear comrades: In today's discussion at the roundtable we shall start with one event, the 10th anniversary of which the peoples of the European Continent will be celebrating at the end of July and the beginning of August. This event is the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was held in 1975 in Helsinki, the capital of Finland.

Much has been said and written about the significance of this conference for political, economic, and cultural life of Europe. Even today, 10 years later, one wants to confirm again that the forum in Helsinki was a major landmark in the postwar history of Europe. It outlined the general line of the long-term activity of the states participating in the forum, aimed at the transforming the continent into the zone of stable peace and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The peoples of the socialist countries recall Helsinki today with special satisfaction, because it was precisely their persistent and consistent efforts that played the decisive role both in the convocation of all-Europe conference and in its successful completion, the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. I want to recall that as early as 1966 the socialist countries adopted in Bucharest a declaration on strengthening peace and security in Europe, setting out realistic principles on the creation of an effective and reliable system of security on our continent. It can be said without exaggeration that the Bucharest declaration acted as a stimulating factor for detente and the creation and development of mutually advantageous cooperation between all European countries.

[Grigoryev] A whole number of important international events preceded the Helsinki conference, which on one hand laid the groundwork for the Helsinki conference and on the other tangibly embodied detente, the principles of which were declared in Finland's capital.

[Tsoppi] Yes, really, the path to Helsinki was not simple and not an easy one, and the job that was done at the conference itself was not easy in any of its stages. It was necessary to overcome the persistent resistance of the cold war proponents from across the ocean and in Europe itself and of political leaders who did not believe either in the idea itself or the very possibility of broad cooperation between East and West. The Final Act, adopted as a result of the all-European conference, became the practical embodiment of all positive experience, accumulated in Europe, during preceding 10 years. By signing this document, the participants of the conference took upon themselves an important obligation. As is known, an obligation must be fulfilled, otherwise it is not an obligation.

During the past 10 years, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have spent much effort into putting into practice the principles and provisions of the Final Act. Our country maintains normal, I would even say fruitful, relations with the majority of the states participating in the conference, both in political and in trade and economic fields. For example, during the past 10 years, the Soviet Union acquired many business partners in the West who have made fitting assessment of the mutually advantageous character of trade with the Soviet Union. I give a precise figure: Goods turnover between Western European countries and CEMA member-states has almost doubled in cash terms during the past 10 years, reaching the level of \$7.4 billion. I can judge by my experiences in my visit to Austria how important trade with the Soviet Union is for many European countries, especially small ones. Some enterprises, in particular the Austrian boat-building industry, exist mainly because of the Soviet orders. It means that thousands of workers are provided with wages. If one talks about the so-called "third basket," in other words, questions concerning cooperation in the field of culture, education, sports, and so on, many examples can be found to show that socialist countries are honestly and consistently fulfilling their obligations. On the whole, it can be said that we make quite a considerable contribution to practical implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The approaching anniversary is being celebrated, to our great sorrow, in the conditions of an aggravated international situation.

This aggravation occurred by no means through our fault, because, during all these years at the different talks and conferences, the Soviet Union has actively sought to transfer detente into the military region. The aggravation has occurred as a result of the course taken by the leading circles of the United States, which seeks to secure military strategic superiority over the Soviet Union for themselves. These intentions alone radically contradict the spirit and the letter of the Final Act, not to mention that they turn the European continent not into an arena of cooperation but into an arena of military confrontation.

Soviet-French Relations

Today is the 14th of July, the national French holiday. One hundred ninety-six years ago, the revolutionary people of Paris destroyed the Bastille, overturned the absolute monarchy, and proclaimed an excellent, always living slogan -- liberty, equality, fraternity. I am talking about this day of historic importance not only because of the holiday and not only in connection with this holiday, but also its indirect connection with today's subject, detente. If our country and its allies were the initiators of the creation of the firm and all-embracing system of European security and cooperation, then our first, so to speak, coauthor and serious partner on the way to Helsinki was in fact France, France when General de Gaulle was its president. This did not happen accidentally. Let us remember that in September 1941, at the most difficult time for the Soviet people, de Gaulle sent a telegram to Stalin, the head of the Soviet Government, in which there were these wise and exciting words: At the time when Free France -- the name for the organization de Gaulle was heading -- is becoming the ally of Soviet Russia in a struggle against the mutual enemy, I must express my admiration for the unshakeable resistance of the Russian people as well as for the courage and bravery of its army and their commanders. Throwing all its might against the aggressor, the Soviet Union has given to all the peoples who are now oppressed confidence in their liberation. I do not doubt that, thanks to the heroism of the Soviet armies, the victory will crown the efforts of the allies and new links -- note de Gaulle's formula here -- new links connecting the Russian and French people will henceforth be the cardinal element in the reconstruction of the world.

Yes, de Gaulle was, at that time, much more farsighted than many Western politicians. His opinion that Soviet-French relations, held fast in the anti-Hitler struggle, would be useful and necessary for postwar Europe sounds very topical today, particularly because in a number of Western countries they talk more and more importantly and, I would say, more and more shamelessly about the necessity to destroy the order on our continent that was established after the war. The report that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev will meet President Mitterrand at the beginning of October in Paris seems to me to be very significant in connection with this. I think that this meeting will not only continue a tradition but will also be innovative. The times in which we live require new, courageous, innovative solutions. On the whole, our varied economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation with France is developing satisfactorily on a stable basis. There are quite real prospectives of its further rise and development.

As far as the international policies of our countries are concerned, then here there are, of course -- and no-one is concealing the fact -- different ways of assessing a number of problems and different approaches to them. The Soviet-French summit talks, which at the present moment are so critical for peace, will enable many things to be cleared up in the sphere of both bilateral relations and the urgent, global problems that face mankind. It is particularly important to take into account, without forecasting, of course, the results of the dialogue in Paris, that this dialogue will precede the meeting planned for November between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President in Geneva.

While Washington is now literally possessed by the maniacal idea of "star wars" -- in other words, essentially turning space into a launch pad for the first nuclear strike -- France has refused to take part in the scheme that goes by the name of the "Strategic Defense Initiative." It stood its ground against the colossal and uncere-
monious American pressure. That cannot be said, as far as I can see, Aleksey Nikolayevich, for the FRG, for example.

FRG's Support of SDI

[Grigoryev] No, it certainly cannot be said for the FRG, because it was one country that reacted in the most active and direct way without any hesitation whatsoever to the American "star wars" plan. During the recent visit by the U.S. President to Bonn, and during the economic conference of the seven leading capitalist states, he had several talks with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and Kohl said quite definitely that the FRG favors taking part in drawing up and implementing those plans. This hasty decision by Bonn did, however, raise a host of criticism, both inside and outside the country, and on that country there were extremely serious differences of opinion between Bonn and Paris. Nonetheless, this position of the powers that be on the Rhine is an alarming one, because the FRG has an enormous economic and military potential, and, if in addition that is used in the "star wars" program, the threat of war in the world and tension will increase greatly.

[Tsoppi] And also the threat for the FRG itself.

[Grigoryev] Undoubtedly. While we are on the subject of the intentions of official Bonn to support Washington's aggressive plans, I would like to recall that 40 years ago, in July and the beginning of August 1945, in Cecilienhof Castle at Potsdam, near Berlin, there was a famous conference between the heads of the three allied states -- the Soviet Union, the United States of America, and Great Britain -- to discuss that most important problem of the future of defeated Nazi Germany. The chief conclusions contained in the statement, the document that was adopted by the participants in the conference, were as follows: German militarism and nazism must be eradicated and destroyed once and for all; Germany must be disarmed; its military machine must be broken; and the monopolies that once brought Hitler and his gang to power must be deprived of their influence and power. These decisions of the Potsdam conference, which were fully implemented in the then Soviet occupation zone in Germany -- the Eastern zone of occupation -- have, unfortunately, not been implemented at all in the Western zones, which subsequently made up the present Federal Republic. Today we see that the Federal Republic has not only far surpassed the military potential of the former Nazi Reich, but has obtained the official permission of the Western European Union to produce any types of weapons, including missiles and strategic bombers and excluding only nuclear weapons. So we see that, today, the FRG's intention to join in Washington's "star wars" plans clearly show that Bonn and the West Germany military-industrial complex would very much like to gain access to nuclear weapons, precisely via these "star wars" preparations. This is extremely alarming, and despite the fact that, in Bonn, all sorts of reservations are being expressed about the FRG's intention to take part in the "star wars" plans and it is being made dependent on other conditions, all the evidence unfortunately points to the fact that Bonn intends to take part.

[Charikov] I would like to add a little more here, Aleksey Nikolayevich. If we look closely at the Potsdam conference documents, we can see that even then, at the very moment when questions of major importance for the future of all Europe were being discussed, the leaders of the Western powers -- the United States of America and Great Britain -- were assuming that a little time would pass and the future Germany would be different from that under discussion at the conference.

They assumed that Germany would be armed and would become an ally of the Western powers against our country. And one more thing, which also typifies the insincerity of the Western leaders' stance at the Potsdam conference: As you well remember, on 16 July 1945, just as a sitting was underway in the Cecilienhof Castle, the first test of the first atom bomb was held in the Alamogordo desert in the U.S. state of New Mexico. By carrying out this experiment, President Truman prepared a sinister surprise for mankind in the form of a superweapon, a weapon of mass destruction. It was not by chance that he timed the test to coincide with the Potsdam conference; Truman was planning to exploit the very fact of having such a weapon as a strongarm tactic as the talks with his ally in the anti-Hitler coalition. Three weeks later, he demonstrated the full might of this weapon by dropping two atom bombs one after the other with an interval of 3 days on the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And take note that at the very moment a peace conference was underway and matters relating to the peaceful organization of Europe were being discussed, the U.S. president was holding this terrible atomic weapon behind his back, using it to try to blackmail all the other countries.

U.S. State Terrorism

[Tsoppil] I think that that was also the beginning of the policy of state terrorism; this atomic blackmail was, in essence, the origin of what we today call the U.S. policy of state terrorism. The last few days have produced a very great deal of evidence to show that this U.S. state terrorism is simply spreading all over the world. Here are a couple of examples: U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has just visited South-east Asia and has, in essence, confirmed the U.S. intention of giving millions of dollars in handouts to Kampuchean counterrevolutionaries based in Thailand. Scenarios for intervention in Nicaragua are today being openly discussed and published in America. These scenarios include detailed accounts of points at which the intervention would take place, how many children, women, and elderly people would die and how many young Americans would die in this new and shameful U.S. war. And all this is going on with such cynicism, with such contempt for international law and the right of peoples to choose their own fate, that one simply ceases to be amazed. It is simply disgusting to listen to it all and read about it. To take another flashpoint on our planet, the United States of America has now taken a decision to speed up deliveries of new types of weapons to Pakistan, which are quite straightforwardly being called weapons for fighting against Democratic Afghanistan. New fighter aircraft are being delivered and being armed with new missiles. This year, \$325 million have been earmarked for military assistance to Pakistan so that it will continue to be able to prevent the Afghan people from living in peace as they think best. After all this, when one hears Washington's talk about terrorism, one feels rather embarrassed for the politicians who are endowed with such power.

[Grigoryev] Viktor Aleksandrevich, I would like to add to what you were saying about political terrorism, a thing or two about economic terrorism, which is, in effect, what is happening and what we can see in relations between the United States and the major imperialist powers, and the developing countries. Neocolonialism can be of an economic nature, of precisely this kind of terrorist nature. Look at what is happening in economic relations between the United States and, let us say, the developing countries of Asia and Africa. I would like to remind you of Karl Marx's well-known remark that, when capital is counting on gaining 100 percent profit on invested money, it is ready to commit any crime. When 300 percent profits are to be made, it will stop at no atrocity, even under fear of the gallows. In many Asian countries, American monopolies make \$4.25 on each dollar invested. In Africa the profits can even be seven-fold, that is, \$7 profit on each dollar. In connection with this, I would like to mention that bourgeois propaganda naturally tries, in all sorts of ways, to disguise the unjust and even frequently criminal nature of these relations, of this robbery of the developing countries.

They talk a lot about the Western industrial countries helping the so-called Third World. Here are some official figures taken from bourgeois statistics themselves. According to them, the United States provided 0.23 percent of its GNP in the form of economic aid to developing countries in 1981-82; Great Britain 0.41 percent; the FRG 0.47 percent. Economic aid provided by the Soviet Union, for example, when converted, amounted to 1.3 percent, which is 6 times greater than that from the United States. A small socialist country like Czechoslovakia set aside 0.74 percent of its GNP for economic aid to the developing states. So, as we can see, the difference is striking, even in these dry figures.

To finish with this point I would like to mention that a considerable part of the profits, made by U.S. imperialism through this criminal robbery, go, in the end, to make up the American military budget. The military budget being prepared for the next fiscal year will exceed \$300 billion dollars; a completely fantastic sum amounting to 40 percent of the federal budget.

Foreign Economic Debt

[Charikov] Yes. Aleksey Nikolayevich, you were talking about the unequal character of economic relations between the highly developed capitalist countries and the young developing states. I would like to just put forward this one idea: Of course, economic help is a good thing; of course, offering loans and credits is a reasonable thing to do; but under what conditions is all that done, and what are the terms that are set?

After all, you know that over the past few years the rate of interest on the credit offered has been raised by the Western banks almost five-fold. That means that it is becoming harder and harder for the countries who have received this credit to pay back the interest.

[Origoryev] That is to say, it is usury, pure and simple.

[Charikov] Absolutely right. I would say that there is another danger too. This danger is that the inflow -- and it's quite a big inflow -- of foreign capital investment and resources from outside, is beginning to lower the mobilization of local resources and slow the development of local productive forces. This is very bad, because the growth of debts is beginning to overtake the ability to repay. So the debt bondage is pretty much endless. That is why the question of the indebtedness of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to the Western banks is now such a pressing one. In this situation many statesmen in those countries are asking the question: What is the way out of this situation? The way out of this -- let us make no bones about it -- very difficult, crisis situation lies in the direction of looking for a new economic order, a rethinking of the current relations between the developing countries and the developed capitalist countries.

Incidentally, the Soviet Union has proposed more than once as one of the measures for getting a whole number of states of Africa, Asia, and Latin America out of this situation of backwardness and poverty, that there should be an agreement to cut the military budgets of the developed countries by some definite sum...

[Tsoppi] To state this sum...

[Charikov] Exactly.

[Grigoryev] (?Five) percent was once proposed...

[Charikov] Exactly.

[Grigoryev] ...at one of the General Assembly sessions.

[Charikov] This was done more than once, but unfortunately the West was not prepared to accept our proposal, although at the same time they tried to create the impression of helping the developing countries to overcome their economic difficulties; to overcome, let's say, the results of natural disasters like the one taking place in Ethiopia, and so on.

Arms Control

[Grigoryev] By the way, as we are on the subject of the Soviet proposals and initiatives and the West's reaction to them, we see that in very many cases, the Western countries, especially the United States, do not in practice react to them at all.

There has not been a single session of the UN General Assembly where the Soviet Union and other socialist states have not put forward concrete proposals aimed at solving pressing international problems in a way that would meet the vital interests of the peoples -- political, economic, and so on. Against the course of the United States and NATO for the arms' race, our country and other countries of the socialist community have set and continue to set constructive initiatives, concrete and realistic proposals aimed at ending the stockpiling of gigantic stores of weapons and significantly decreasing the number of these arms. Among the numerous proposals put forward by the Soviet Union recently are the initiative dealing with the nonmilitarization of space, that is, the prevention of the militarization of space, and a number of proposals on cutting the nuclear arsenals that have already been amassed, even down to eliminating them altogether, and a proposal banning chemical weapons, and many, many more.

In an attempt to make it easier to begin reducing arms, the Soviet Union, as is well known, proposed, during the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, a freeze on the creation of space strike weapons, of strategic offensive weapons, and of medium-range nuclear weapons. To set a good example, the Soviet Union unilaterally halted until November the implementation of the deployment of its medium-range arms and other countermeasures in Europe. There has been, however, no corresponding reaction from the U.S. side to that initiative; on the contrary, Washington continues to give another turn to the spiral of the arms race.

The militarists are trying to get their hands completely untied in the matter of an uncontrolled arms race, first and foremost a nuclear one. Their aim is to tear up the existing agreements, especially the provisions of the SALT II treaty, and the treaty on limiting the antimissile defense systems which, to a certain extent, have held back escalation of rivalry in the field of these weapons. In proclaiming the program of "star wars", the militarist circles of the United States of America are heading for the transformation of space into an arena of destruction and death. They would like mankind to remain in the vicious circles of confrontation -- arms race confrontation.

Economic Development

[Tsopp1] You know, I would like to say something about yet another one of what I think are the main questions of the time we live in.

Whatever all these various anti-Soviets may think up, our course is clear, open, honest, and essential for all mankind. Our course is peaceful coexistence, equal and reliable security for all the parties, lowering the level of military confrontation, and the maximum possible relaxation of international tension. There is no doubt that today this foreign policy line of ours will be all the more effective, have all the more result, the more effective and palpable is the line aimed at a radical, genuine intensification of our internal economic development.

What is happening here in this sphere is being followed very attentively throughout the world; especially, of course, in the socialist countries. Listen to what the Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO said, which I think is right on: The successful development of the Land of the Soviets is the root factor determining the natural change in the balance of forces between the two social systems in favor of socialism, peace, and progress. A great number of new ideas are being put forward, the paper continues, by the Soviet Communists during the elaboration of the general program for the social and economic development of the Soviet state. These will determine the ways and prospects for the growth of the economic might of the USSR, for an increase in the standard of living of the people, for the development of productive forces and production relations in Soviet society, for the intensification of production, and for the further all-around improvement of the society of developed socialism.

The capitalist countries are taking very seriously the rates of the acceleration of our scientific and technical progress, and, I would say, regard it, if not with fright, then with amazement. I will quote to you briefly some remarks from the Japanese press: We are obviously not managing to digest the information from the Soviet Union, the JAPAN TIMES admits. Time and serious reflection are needed to work out the real meaning of the process which has now begun in the country occupying a sixth of the planet. Moscow is consistently revealing deeper and deeper and more all-embracing aims and facets of that process, notes ASAHI for its part. It is not pushing through reforms for a propaganda effect, nor is it hesitating in carrying them through. The paper comes to the conclusion that the very scale of our economic plans demonstrate the peace-loving attitude of the socialist giant, as it calls the Soviet Union. Moscow needs detente and dialogue to implement its epoch-making plans.

What is true cannot be denied. I would only like to add that it depends on every one of the Soviet people, on each one of us, comrades, how successfully these plans and intentions, which are truly of historic importance, will be implemented.

[Charikov] Well, comrades, the time for our broadcast has run out. On behalf of those taking part, thank you for your attention, and good-by.

KUDRYAVTSEV VIEWS INDIAN OCEAN POLICY

PM110917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 85 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Peace for the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] The imperialist policy of creating hotbeds of military danger has not overlooked the Indian Ocean. Hotbeds have become more or less permanent in the Near East, the Persian Gulf zone, and southern Africa. A troubled atmosphere also prevails in Southeast Asia, where Thailand has been turned into a bridgehead for provocations against Cambodia. All this put together creates international tension throughout the Indian Ocean region.

There exists the constant possibility both of the widening of existing hotbeds of military danger and of the emergence of new ones. As was pointed out during Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi's recent visit to the Soviet Union, the problems of ensuring peace and security in Asia today are probably no less and in individual regions are more acute and painful than in Europe. And the Indian Ocean region can undoubtedly be counted among these regions.

Of course, the imperialists do not voice their claims openly. But this does not mean that the U.S. ruling circles do not lay claim to supremacy in the Indian Ocean and to its use in their strategic plans. Their aim is to turn the Indian Ocean into a link connecting the American bridgeheads in the Pacific and the Atlantic.

On the other hand, it must be seen that a number of factors hinder the realization of these sinister designs. An important role here belongs to the Nonaligned Movement, which advocates turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. This movement's potential is determined by the fact that 36 independent states are located on the shores of the Indian Ocean, the overwhelming majority of them colonies of imperialist powers only recently liberated in historical terms and which reject membership in military blocs. The fact that many peoples there have ancient cultures and statehood also cannot be disregarded. They have made a great contribution to the treasure house of general human culture. They have something with which to counter the dubious values of the "American way of life," which the Washington administration publicizes so hard and tries to impose on other peoples.

Under the conditions which have now taken shape all the countries of that region, with few exceptions, need guaranteed peace to strengthen their statehood and economic independence. So it was no coincidence that as long ago as 1970 the conference of non-aligned countries' heads of state and government in Lusaka put forward the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The nonaligned countries' initiative was supported by the UN General Assembly, which in 1971 adopted a declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and decided in that connection to convene an international conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo in 1981. The significance which the United Nations attached to the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace was underlined by the creation of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean, which was to draw up a plan of specific measures for the practical implementation of that idea.

These measures were to be based on preventing the ocean from being turned into an arena of the arms race and a bridgehead threatening the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the countries located in the region. However, the United States did everything in its power to prevent the convening of an international conference. It also scorned the Soviet Union's important initiative to accelerate the ocean's transformation into a zone of peace. In 1977 the Soviet Union proposed to the United States the holding of bilateral talks on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean basin. However, after the fourth round of talks the United States unilaterally broke them off without any substantial grounds for doing so. With that step the United States finally revealed its hand, showing that its policy is aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a bridgehead against the Soviet Union and those countries which refuse to follow U.S. diktat. As in other similar cases, the U.S. ruling circles seek to shift the blame for the tense situation onto an innocent party by advancing the absurd thesis of a Soviet threat to U.S. vital interests, even though U.S. territory is separated from the Indian Ocean by many thousands of kilometers.

In its policy with regard to that region the Soviet Union has proceeded and now proceeds from its principled position on questions of war and peace, as well as its support for all countries and peoples which are defending their national independence or have become victims of imperialist aggression. Naturally, the Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to U.S. attempts to turn the Indian Ocean into a bridgehead against its security, particularly taking into account modern military hardware. In addition, account should be taken of the fact that for the Soviet Union the Indian Ocean is the only ice-free sea route linking the European part of the USSR with its Far Eastern regions all year round. Thus, it is more logical for the Soviet Union than for the United States to speak of a threat to its vital interests. This is why the Soviet Union warmly supports the idea advanced by the nonaligned countries and approved by an international forum -- the United Nations -- of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. It is the Soviet Union's opinion that precisely the idea of convening an international conference on this question has now become the linchpin of the struggle for a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

This is becoming all the more urgent because the U.S. plans to prepare for waging "star wars" attach increasing significance to the Indian Ocean region. As long ago as 1979 the U.S. Congressional Research Service called for American submarines to be deployed in the Indian Ocean region with missiles targeted on the Soviet Union. At the end of last year India's PTI news agency reported that "the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean has increased in line with the development and the growing complexity of the technology used to create antisatellite means and arms for space wars." U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger also spoke of antisatellite installations in the Indian Ocean region during the discussion in Congress of the military budget for 1985. Nor must we forget the constant presence in the Indian Ocean of ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet and the extension (since 1978) of the operational zone of the aggressive ANZUS bloc (United States, Australia, and New Zealand) to the Indian Ocean.

In the light of these and many other facts it becomes clear why the United States wrecked the bilateral talks with the Soviet Union on the question of limiting military measures in the Indian Ocean and why it is totally opposed to convening an international conference on the Indian Ocean. Because a conference will raise in practice the question of liquidating all foreign military bases in that region and preventing any attempts to increase the foreign military presence. It follows from this that the question of liquidating the American multirole military base on Diego Garcia Island, which is increasingly becoming the central mainstay of American imperialism in the Indian Ocean, must also be discussed. In addition to the fact that the base on Diego Garcia poses a constant threat to peace, it is an example of the flagrant violation of international legal norms by the United States and also by Britain. It is known that Britain illegally handed over to the United States the Chagos Archipelago, which belongs to the State of Mauritius, together with Diego Garcia Island, which is part of it. The archipelago must be returned to its owner. The Soviet Union, India, and many other countries support Mauritius' just demands for the Chagos Archipelago to be returned to it.

At its 39th session the UN General Assembly confirmed the mandate of the Special Committee on the Indian Ocean and entrusted it with completing work on preparing for an international conference so that it can be convened in the first half of 1986.

The Indian Ocean must become a zone of peace in the interests of the peoples inhabiting its shores, in the interests of world peace.

MOSCOW REPORTS ON REAGAN UNDERGOING SURGICAL OPERATIONS

13 July Operation

LD131019 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 13 TASS -- The White House has announced that U.S. President Ronald Reagan underwent an operation to remove a polyp from his lower intestine at the U.S. naval hospital in Bethesda Friday. However, following a detailed examination, doctors discovered one more, bigger polyp in the upper part of the large intestine. An operation to remove that one will be carried out Saturday. It is estimated that it will last for about three hours. A spokesman for the White House has said that the operation will require general anesthesia and subsequent hospitalization for seven to eight days.

Power Transfer to Bush

LD131934 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 13 TASS -- White House spokesman Larry Speakes announced that President Ronald Reagan went into surgery of the hospital of the Navy in Bethesda to remove another polyp. Prior to that, Reagan had signed a letter transferring the presidential powers to Vice President George Bush for the period during which Ronald Reagan will be incapable of discharging his duties. George Bush, who was familiarised with the contents of the letter, cut short his weekend in Maine and arrived in Washington.

Reagan Resumes Power

LD140424 Moscow TASS in English 0417 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 14 TASS -- On Saturday President Ronald Reagan of the United States underwent the second surgical operation during which the polyp and part of large intestine were removed. According to an official report, the operation performed at the naval hospital in Bethesda was a success. Larry Speaks, deputy press secretary of the White House, said Ronald Reagan signed a letter resuming the duties of the presidency which he had transferred to Vice President George Bush for the operation period.

Reagan Recovering

LD150845 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] A White House spokesman has said President Reagan is making first recovery [as heard] following two operations on the colon on Friday and Saturday. The operations were performed at a hospital near Washington. A tumor was removed and an analysis will shortly reveal whether it was malignant or not. The White House spokesman said President Reagan would stay in hospital for 7 or 8 days.

REAGAN THANKS GROMYKO FOR JULY 4TH CONGRATULATIONS

LD121655 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- A message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan has come here, addressed to the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko. The U.S. President on behalf of the American people and on his own behalf expressed gratitude for the congratulatory message which was sent by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the occasion of the U.S. National Holiday -- the Independence Day.

PRAVDA CHARGES U.S. WITH EXPORTING TERRORISM

PM150910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Political Observer's Notes": "Terrorism for Export"]

[Text] The other day the House of Representatives voted by 288 to 122 to adopt a resolution allocating 5 million dollars "for economic and military aid to the anti-communist groupings in Cambodia." An amendment which would have made it possible to grant this aid purely for "humanitarian needs" was rejected.

On the very same day that the congressmen voted for this resolution, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who was in Southeast Asia, made a demonstrative trip to the Thai-Cambodian border. As is clear from a WASHINGTON POST report, the heads of the counter-revolutionary groupings encamped there told him about their raids from Thailand into Cambodia "within the framework of the new counterstrike strategy." Shultz expressed support for these actions. But one of the officials accompanying him could not refrain from giving specific advice: "Blow up ammunition dumps, destroy bridges!...."

Shortly before Shultz's public trip, the same route was secretly traveled by CIA chief Casey. He inspected the nests of Pol Pot supporters and other dregs to personally ascertain just what kind of military aid was needed by the participants in the undeclared war against Cambodia at the current stage.

"The U.S. Administration," THE LOS ANGELES TIMES states, "has defined once and for all the new approach to third world conflicts: The United States considers it its right and duty to help insurgents who take up arms to combat pro-communist governments wherever they may be -- from Nicaragua to Angola and from Afghanistan to Cambodia." Thus, the White House intends, as the newspaper put it, "to promote the overthrow of unsuitable government." The congressmen on Capitol Hill are unstinting in giving dispensation for this purpose. What more meaningful lesson in American "democracy": The legislature publicly and unconditionally legitimizes the lawlessness of the executive!

The policy of exporting counterrevolution has passed through definite stages. For instance, the aid to the Sandinistas' enemies was initially motivated by the need to put a stop to the imaginary weapons shipments from Nicaragua to the Salvadoran partisans. Then the Somocistas turned into "freedom-fighters" needing U.S. support in order to create a democratic government in Managua.

Open government aid to the "contras" was frozen for a certain time owing to the international scandal of the mining of Nicaraguan ports. However, the long tussle with Congress over the \$14 million for the bandits' needs ended extremely successfully for the administration: The Senate gave the "go-ahead" for \$38 million and the House of Representatives for \$27 million. Some \$15 and \$10 million respectively have been allocated for the Afghan dushmans for fiscal 1986. An amendment prohibiting the granting of military aid to antigovernment forces in Angola was also rejected.

It should be borne in mind, incidentally, that all this concerns overt forms of aid. But the covert flow of funds to finance terrorist acts abroad has never stopped. The Nicaraguan "contras" have obtained \$80 million over the last few years through CIA channels alone. More than \$380 million have been secretly granted to the Afghan dushmans (this was the largest item in allocations of secret aid since the war in Vietnam). It is probably not a question of money as such -- there was a lack not of money but of willingness on the part of the White House to get the legislators' official sanction for its shameless policy of state terrorism.

Citing alleged secret intelligence information, the U.S. Administration claims that the teams of volunteers from the FRG, Italy, and Spain who are helping the Nicaraguans to harvest coffee are being used by the Sandinistas as a cover for training terrorist groups operating in West Europe. This, needless to say, is an impudent lie, as was stated in Managua. Yet the fact that one of the Sikh terrorists involved in the sabotage against Air India was trained in terrorist techniques at a school for hired killers in Alabama is refuted by nobody in Washington.

Giving free rein to his own fantasies, the White House incumbent keeps talking about some imaginary "confederation of terrorist states." He includes on this list Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba, and once again Nicaragua, which, he claims, has become the "center of the international terrorist network." This is cynical slander. But an attempt to create a sort of "terrorist international" on the basis of American money has indeed taken place. Representatives of mercenary gangs from Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Laos were sent on a special trip from South Africa to one of the regions of Angola under the control of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola counter-revolutionary organization. Those gathered received a greeting from Washington: "Their goals are our goals. Good luck and god bless you. President Ronald Reagan."

The transformation of the Somocista cutthroats, the Afghan dushmans, and the Pol Pot butchers into "freedom-fighters" is not simply a change of terms. It represents the proclamation of terrorism as a new U.S. export. When the White House incumbent states "we cannot abandon those who risk their lives on all continents -- from Afghanistan to Nicaragua," he does not have in mind those people forced to live and work under constant threat from the counterrevolutionary gangs. Washington cares for the success and impunity of the criminals with whose help it hopes to reverse the course of history. When the head of the U.S. Administration says of the hired killers "their goals are our goals," in this specific case his words wholly correspond to reality.

U.S. TERMED INCUBATOR FOR INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

LD141818 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 14 Jul 85

["Incubator of International Terrorism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik:

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES recently wrote that an ambitious foreign policy doctrine, known as the "Reagan doctrine", was being elaborated in Washington. The doctrine envisaged invigoration of the U.S. role in developing countries through more effective and open support for anti-government rebel forces, contras and other terrorists opposed to the regimes that displease the White House -- from Nicaragua to Angola and from Afghanistan to Kampuchea. The paper predicted that the Reagan doctrine would shortly turn into a cornerstone, a backbone of the President's foreign policy.

Reports from across the ocean coming out on these days show that the "backbone" is gaining "flesh" now. Washington has announced the establishment of a special consultative group on fighting terrorism. According to the American NEWSDAY newspaper, the group, contrary to its title, is called upon to expand the application of power politics against several countries, that is, to practise state terrorism. In order to make the task easier, a number of bills giving the Reagan doctrine architects a carte-blanche for worldwide piracy have been tabled or already approved in the Capitol.

To implement the Reagan doctrine one needs saboteurs, hired killers and gangsters. That is why camps and schools for training "specialists" of this kind are mushrooming on U.S. territory.

According to foreign press reports, at least 25 "incubators of terrorists" are now functioning in the United States. The instructors are former cutthroats from U.S. Army punitive units that took part in the dirty Vietnam war, as well as FBI and CIA agents. One of the centres, situated near Birmingham, has trained more than 600 terrorists. They were among those who staged a bloodbath in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila, who take part in repressions against blacks in South Africa, who join gangs of contras in their hit-and-run forays inside Nicaraguan territory, who murder patriots in El Salvador and Honduras.

Former trainees were involved in many assassination attempts and plots. F. Turbel, a former CIA agent who, according to the Italian newspaper PAESE SERA, was engaged in "particular delicate operations", was in charge of the courses training members of a neo-fascist Turkish organization, the Grey Wolves. Hired killer Ali Agca, who attempted to assassinate the pope in 1981, is a member of the grouping. The terrorists who planned to kill Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during his latest trip to the United States were trained at a militarized camp hidden in the backwoods of New Jersey state.

It was recently found out that Sikh extremist Lal Singh, suspected of planting a bomb into the Indian Boeing 747 airliner that crashed killing 329 passengers, had undergone training in the United States. The traces of the criminals who are responsible for the recent explosion at Tokyo's Narita airport are also leading to U.S.-based Sikh terrorists. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reported the other day that in the woods of Alabama, mountains of Colorado and deserts of Arizona one can hear the rumble of blasts, the clatter of submachineguns and orders by instructors. Terrorist-training centres are operating in ten American states. People are taught here to kill using a knife, revolver, grenade, sniper's rifle and even without arms -- using the combat technique of karate. This is how those who will translate the Reagan doctrine into life are trained.

Hypocrisy is the least what can be said about Washington's calls for "fighting international terrorism." The initiators of the calls, who institutionalized terrorism and turned U.S. territory into an "incubator of terrorists", should address them first of all to themselves.

PRAVDA REJOINDER HITS REAGAN REMARKS ON TERRORISM

PM150817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov "Rejoinder": "More About Terrorism"]

[Text] New York, 11 Jul -- The U.S. President delivered his latest formidable speech at a conference of the American Bar Association. Kindling passions over the incident -- already settled -- involving the TWA airliner passengers, he thundered at Cuba, Nicaragua, the DPRK, and other countries which, according to him, are conspiring against the United States. Threatening these states with all kinds of punishments, the White House incumbent also complained about their "links" with...the Soviet Union.

On the same day a brief report appeared in some of the local newspapers stating that pathologists have still not succeeded in determining from the remains how many people died in Philadelphia 13 May. On that day the Philadelphia authorities dropped an incendiary bomb from a helicopter onto a house where members of the "Movement" organization lived. As a result of the fires that started, a whole housing district was destroyed.

At first it was reported that 11 people had died, 4 of them children. But now it is believed that more Americans may have been killed. It is not easy to count them, because their bones were burned up entirely.

"This is the most difficult, confused case in my entire medical career," R. (Sigel), leader of the group of experts, says, shrugging his shoulders.

It appears that those who argue with such aplomb about terrorism in the world do not even know how many U.S. citizens, including children, were burned alive 100 miles or so from the White House by their own -- so to speak -- official terrorists.

CONGRESS REPEAL OF CLARK AMENDMENT VIEWED

LD121741 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 12 Jul 85

["Transition From 'Quiet Diplomacy' to Terror" TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- By TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy

The lifting by the U.S. Congress of the Clark Amendment outlawing military aid to anti-Angolan groupings demonstrates the real worth of Washington's assurances about its striving to seek genuine peace in southern Africa.

Right after coming to power the Reagan administration led an onslaught on that amendment considering it to be an obstacle in the way of the policy of state terrorism against Angola. Having secured its lifting, the White House officially passes from "quiet diplomacy" to the support for the "undeclared war" waged against the legitimate government of that sovereign country.

All these years the CIA has never ceased to supply aid to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorists. Back in 1981 President Reagan signed a secret directive providing for terrorist actions against Angola and other front-line states.

At the time when envoys from Washington acted as 'peace-makers' and 'guarantors of peace' within the framework of 'quiet diplomacy' in the south of the continent, CIA Director William Casey made two secret trips to South Africa and during talks with Pretoria rulers and UNITA emissaries coordinated subversive operations against the People's Republic of Angola.

Having lifted the Clark Amendment, and thus, untying its hands completely, the White House got down to action in southern Africa going by a well known pattern: destabilizing and toppling at any cost the governments that do not suit it and rendering assistance to its 'strategic allies' and puppets. Renewed overt financing of criminal operations of the anti-Angolan bandit formations constitutes not only a blatant violation of the norms of international law but also inadmissible intervention in the internal affairs of that sovereign state. Such actions play into the hand of the Pretoria regime -- the arch enemy of free Africa. Washington's double dealing demonstrates to independent African nations yet another time the real worth of America guarantees in international affairs.

NEW U.S. EXPORT ACT WIDENS ECONOMIC DISCRIMINATION

LD132035 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatiev reports:

President Reagan has signed into law the "Export Administration Amendments Act" envisaging a number of amendments and supplements to the Export Administration Act of 1979.

The new version of the law on which acute debates were held in the U.S. Congress for over two years widens considerably the presidential powers in taking discriminatory commercial and economic measures against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. A statement by President Reagan stresses that the document contains "numerous steps to strengthen COCOM" (a coordination committee knocked together by Washington to exercise control over exports to socialist countries).

The act also envisages new strict punishments for supplies of various equipment to socialist countries "in violation" of American laws.

It is asserted in the presidential statement that the measures suggested by the new law, allegedly, strike an acceptable balance between enhancing the United States commercial interests and protecting its national security interests.

But the White House interprets "national security" in a peculiar way spreading it far beyond the limits of the United States. The new law, for instance, allows the President to break contracts concluded with other countries if the "strategic interests of the United States are threatened," and also allows him to ban the import of products of any foreign company, even from a country friendly to the United States if it is caught at "undermining" U.S. security.

As is known, the Reagan administration has already taken a futile attempt to disrupt by crude blackmail the deal for the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, imposing sanctions on its trading partners and prohibiting U.S. companies to participate in fulfilling advantageous contracts. It is not for nothing that governments of countries of the European Economic Community have been declaring from the start against the act on export control, viewing it as the juridical ground for Washington's direct interference in their internal affairs. Representative of the Commission of the European Communities in Washington E. Krukoff said that the EEC countries are concerned over how the new law will be applied.

The new version of the law on export control also contains the provision enabling the U.S. authorities to encroach on diplomatic immunity of foreign missions in Washington in violation of fundamental norms of international conduct. As a U.S. official representative said candidly to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the law allows the United States to interfere in the affairs of foreign embassies under the pretext of searching for equipment which is not to be exported from the USA.

MOSCOW TV ON PROSPECTS FOR U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD132019 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1345 GMT 13 Jul 85

[From the "International Review" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] As far as the reports of Comrade Gorbachev's upcoming visit to France and his meeting with the American President are concerned, all over the world these reports are regarded as good news. Of course nobody has any illusions. The United States has done too much and is doing much to whip up tension. The process of overcoming the crises in Soviet-American relations is not an easy one at all. But because of this it is all the more important to start the process. The Geneva meeting of the leaders of the two states, as we hope, and as everyone in the whole world hopes, can open up the possibility of a favorable change, if, of course, the aggressiveness and adventurist disposition of American policy will at least give way to realism and a sense of responsibility.

REAGAN SATURDAY RADIO ADDRESS CRITICIZED

LD141858 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 14 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in his taped Saturday radio address, made an attempt to brainwash the American public into accepting the peace-endangering plans of militarizing outer space. The White House chief advertized in all ways the "star wars" programme which is, as is known, an integral part of the U.S. Administration's overall attempts to disrupt the existing military equilibrium and gain a potential for making a first nuclear strike with impunity.

The President railed once again at the Soviet Union, distorting its peaceful foreign policy and groundlessly accusing it of violating arms control treaty obligations. He claimed that the United States not only has the right to conduct [words indistinct], but will also continue to carry out at a high pace the programme of space militarization, allocating for that necessary manpower and funds.

The brainwashing of this kind reflects the administration's alarm over the opposition to its plans to turn outer space into an arena of nuclear confrontation. According to press reports well-known scientist David Parnas decided to resign from the consultative council that monitors the implementation of the Reagan "initiative". Explaining his step, he stressed his conviction that the work on devising a large-scale anti-missile defense system with space-based elements will not enhance U.S. national security, as claimed by the White House, but will be only a waste of immense resources. He said he was sure of that and did not want to risk his professional reputation.

CONGRESS FOREIGN AID VOTE 'EXTREMELY PROVOCATIVE'

LD130356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Carte blanche for Washington's pursuit of a policy of state terrorism in various areas of the world -- this is the only way to describe the bill on military and economic aid to foreign states that has been passed by the U.S. House of Representatives. This document, which provides for the granting of over \$12.5 billion to allies and clients of the United States abroad during the next fiscal year, is of an extremely provocative nature.

During its discussion the apologists of interventionism and aggression in Congress attached to the bill a whole range of amendments, giving Washington essentially a completely free hand to perpetrate international brigandage in various areas of the world.

PRAVDA ATTACKS U.S. STAND ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PM101255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[V. Bolshakov article under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "The Right to Pronounce on Human Rights"]

[Excerpt] Former U.S. president Carter recently gave an interview to NEWSWEEK. Its gist can be reduced to the slogan: "The United States must continue to carry high the banner of the struggle for human rights." Well, let it. Only make sure that it does so in accordance with its own declarations and international law. However, it is precisely the United States which is trying in every way to sidestep signing and ratifying UN documents which define the norms of states' conduct in upholding the rights and freedoms of the individual. After all, is it not a fact that of 18 international pacts and conventions upholding human rights, the United States has ratified only 3.

We do not, of course, demand from the United States that it carry out a socialist restructuring of society in its country and guarantee genuine rights and freedoms to its citizens. The socialist countries proceed from the premise that the social system of any state is the internal affair of its citizens. We do not try to foist our system on anybody or to export revolution. But we will continue resolutely to rebuff attempts to export counterrevolution whatever form it may take.

This principled position also determines the socialist countries' policy as regards cooperation on questions of human rights. In recent days in Ottawa, where a conference of experts from CSCE participant countries was being held on questions concerning the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their states, the Hungarian, GDR, USSR, and CSSR delegations submitted for discussion a working document on the basic guidelines for cooperation in the sphere of human rights. It calls on people to refrain in particular from using the human rights issue to kindle enmity and hatred between peoples, fuel tension, and interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

The United States and some of its allies proceed from position diametrically opposed to this -- as has, incidentally, been obvious both in Ottawa and earlier in Belgrade and Madrid and at other international forums.

To attribute this merely to the imperial way of thinking would nevertheless be an oversimplification. People in the United States proceed primarily from practical considerations. The human rights policy implemented by the present administration is being linked directly to the concept of U.S. national security. According to this concept, the greater the number of the world's countries that can be brought into the "bosom of democracy," that is to say which can be Americanized, either voluntarily or forcibly, the smaller the "threat to U.S. security." By dint of the fact that this security is considered synonymous with the security of the U.S. monopolies which operate worldwide, while human rights and freedoms are identified with the freedom of these selfsame monopolies unchecked in their exploitation of other peoples, it is possible to discern a certain "logic" in the utterances of the originators of the U.S. "humanitarian" policy. So, back in 1981, W Stoessel, then an under secretary at the U.S. State Department, directly linked the human rights policy with the strengthening of U.S. military might, that is with U.S. preparations for war against the socialist countries. "These things go in tandem," he said.

Within the framework of this "tandem" a broad campaign of psychological warfare propaganda has been launched to discredit the ideas of communism and real socialism in the course of which we are subjected to a torrent of accusations about nonexistent "violations of human rights." At the same time, countries such as Haiti, El Salvador, Pakistan, South Korea, and Guatemala, where human rights are brutally suppressed, are described as "democratic." Where is the logic here? E. Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, explains: "The main obligation in conjunction with the human rights issue is to counter the onslaught of communism...A human rights policy that is not an anticommunist policy cannot be a serious policy."

Truly, the hypocrisy of the "rights champions" knows no limit. Last April U.S. congressmen "hatched" Resolution 132. It proclaimed 7 May 1985 "Helsinki Human Rights Day." It seems laudable that the Final Act should be commemorated on Capitol Hill on the eve of its 10th anniversary. But alas. The point of the resolution is not to demand from the White House that it observe the act's provisions inside the country (which is long overdue) but to accuse the USSR and other socialist countries of..."non-observance of the Helsinki accords."

People who openly demand that the ideals of democracy American-style should be reinforced more actively, including by fire and sword, have recently markedly strengthened their positions in Washington. To justify this kind of recommendation one ranking State Department staffer -- according to THE WASHINGTON POST -- went as far as to claim that the United States "has a right" to dictate to other countries "what kind of government they should have." Just like that, with no alternative. Onward toward new Grenadas!

In a way, this too is an admission of the leading imperialist power's complete bankruptcy in questions of ensuring the rights and freedoms of both the individual and of whole nations, including the fundamental right to life and to live in peace. The millions of dollars spent on propagandizing "democracy American-style" cannot save the United States from this bankruptcy. Mankind can see for itself over and over again that the banner of human rights and freedoms is no longer in the hands of the bourgeoisie, and has not been for a long time.

TASS ON SHULTZ-HAWKE MEETING; ANZUS PROBLEMS

LD150709 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] London July 15 TASS George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, has arrived in Canberra. He had a meeting with Australian Prime Minister Hawke and held the first round of talks with Australian Foreign Minister Hayden.

According to press reports, the main item on the agenda is the question of the future of the ANZUS bloc including along with the United States also Australia and New Zealand. At present that military-political grouping is going through an acute crisis caused by the decision of the New Zealand government to ban calls at that country's ports of U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board. In answer to that move of the Prime Minister David Lange who enjoys the support of broad circles of New Zealand public, Washington has, in particular refused to hold an annual meeting of the foreign ministers of the three countries. Yet, as follows from the statement by George Shultz in Canberra, the Reagan Administration has not given up its attempts at making the New Zealand Government of blackmail and threats give up its non-nuclear stand. [sentence as received] The USA wishes to draw also the Australian Government, obediently following in the footsteps of Washington's militaristic policy, in bringing pressure to bear on Wellington.

ZHOLKVER OUTLINES CIA'S ROLE IN UNITED STATES

LD131034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 Jul 85

[From the "Mailbag" program]

[Excerpts] Now I shall reply to a question from Boris Alekseyevich Likhachev from Svetlogorsk town, Kaliningrad Oblast. He asks whether the U.S. CIA is part of the U.S. Defense Department. No, it is not.

The Pentagon, as the department located in a big pentagon-shaped building in Washington is often called, has its own intelligence department. The CIA, created in 1947, was assigned from the very outset the very broadest rights and capacities, power, and means. In 1948 the U.S. National Security Council, headed by the President, published a secret directive permitting the CIA to carry out secret operations on foreign territory. These operations include the murder of head of the Congolese Government Patrice Lumumba, and of President of Chile Salvador Allende, and the overthrow of governments in Iran and Guatemala.

At present, CIA agents are waging undeclared wars against Afghanistan and Nicaragua, El Salvador and Angola. As the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT put it, the CIA is on the go all over the world, operating on an unprecedented scale -- from intelligence and secret operations to drug trafficking and stealing secret technology.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON YAO YILIN VISIT

10 Jul Arkhipov-Yilin Talks

PM121031 Moscow PRAVDA Russian 12 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin on 10 July between Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Yao Yilin, deputy premier of the PRC State Council, who is on an official visit here at the Soviet Government's invitation.

The sides exchanged views on a wide range of questions of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations. They confirmed their mutual interest in further expanding them. Some other problems of mutual interest were also discussed.

Taking part in the talks were: on the Soviet side -- N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.T. Grishin, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade; A.A. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.M. Kudinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; S.A. Sitaryan, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and I.A. Rogachev, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; on the Chinese side -- Qian Qichen, PRC deputy foreign minister; Gan Ziyu, deputy chairman of the PRC State Planning Commission; Ma Yi, deputy chairman of the PRC State Economic Commission; Yang Jun, deputy chairman of the PRC State Scientific and Technological Commission; Jia Shi, PRC deputy minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day Ivan Arkhipov and Yao Yilin signed an agreement between the governments of the USSR and the PRC on trade turnover and payments in 1986-1990 and an agreement between the governments of the USSR and the PRC on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of industrial installations in the PRC.

The documents provide for an annual expansion of mutual goods deliveries in the period to the year 1990 and name the industrial and other installations in the PRC in the reconstruction or construction of which the Soviet Union will take part.

In accordance with the agreement on trade turnover and payments the USSR will supply China with machinery, equipment, transport means, raw materials, building materials and chemicals.

The PRC will supply agricultural and industrial raw materials and consumer goods.

In accordance with the agreement the volume of mutual trade in the 1986-1990 period will grow substantially and amount to about 12 billion roubles, and in 1990 will reach three billion roubles, that is, will almost double the level of 1985. Provision is made for cooperation in the construction of 7 new installations and reconstructing in the 17 installations in such fields as power generation, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the coal industry, the chemical industry, transport, etc.

The signing ceremony was attended by N.V. Talyzin; N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and other officials, as well as Li Zewang.

The USSR Government held a luncheon in the Kremlin in honor of Yao Yilin.

Present at the luncheon were: on the Soviet side -- I.V. Arkhipov; N.V. Talyzin; USSR ministers V.P. Yelyutin, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, and N.S. Konarev; M.A. Sergeychik, and other officials. On the Chinese side -- the officials accompanying Yao Yilin, as well as Li Zewang. Ivan Arkhipov and Yao Yilin exchanged speeches during the luncheon.

The guest visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. He observed a minute's silence in honor of the creator of the CPSU and founder of the world's first socialist state.

Yao Yilin paid tribute to the Soviet servicemen who fell in the struggle against fascism. He laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall. The deputy premier viewed the museum of "V.I. Lenin's office and apartment in the Kremlin." In the evening Yao Yilin went to the ballet at the USSR Bolshoy theater. With him in the central box were I.V. Arkhipov and other officials.

IZVESTIYA Press Briefing

PM121842 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists with regard to the completion of the Soviet-Chinese talks in Moscow was held 11 July at the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Center.

During the talks, declared I.A. Rogachev, chief of the First Far Eastern Section of the USSR Foreign Ministry, who spoke at the briefing, stress was placed on the discussion of questions of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations. As a result of the talks, the sides signed an agreement between the governments of the USSR and the PRC on commodity turnover and payments for the period 1986-1990, and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the building and reconstruction of industrial installations in the PRC. As was noted in the statement, the aforesaid agreements, together with documents signed earlier, create a foundation for long-term trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the PRC in line with the principles of equality and mutual benefit in the interests of the development of the national economies of both countries. Their implementation will be a contribution to the general process of improving Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Soviet spokesman stressed that the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic would accord with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, would promote the enhancement of the role of socialism in the world arena, and would be conducive to the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

Answers were given to the journalists' questions.

Yilin Kiev Arrival, Activities

PM141459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports: "Guest of Kiev"]

[Text] Kiev, 13 Jul -- Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council, arrived here yesterday.

[Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1645 GMT on 12 Jul adds that "Yao Yilin, PRC State Council vice premier, who is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government, arrived in the Ukraine's capital city on 12 July.

At Borispol airport he was welcomed by Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman; Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Boyko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers affairs administrator; Gavrilenko and Kravets, Ukrainian ministers; and other officials."]

The guest has had a meeting with A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. He was acquainted with the Ukraine's achievements in resolving questions of economic and social development and cultural building, with the republic's contribution to the country's unified national economic complex, and with the work being done by labor collectives as a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

It was noted that the Ukrainian people, as indeed all Soviet people, welcome and approve the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at the improvement and further expansion of relations with China on a mutually acceptable and equitable basis. It was emphasized that the bilateral talks in Moscow and the signing of the agreements on commodity turnover and economic and technical cooperation create a fine basis for this. The Ukrainian SSR, which possesses a high production and scientific potential, will be taking an active part in realizing the projected plans for the development of Soviet-Chinese ties.

Yao Yilin remarked that his stay in the USSR, and in the Ukraine in particular, is facilitating a more profound study of Soviet experience in national economic development. This experience is very useful for us, he said.

The guest visited the Park of Eternal Glory and laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The vice premier visited the Kiev footwear factory named for the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Ukraine. He was told how, thanks to the introduction into practice of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the collective of footwear makers is able to expand the range and improve the quality of their output. The guest toured a factory shop and showed an interest in the workers' labor and living conditions.

A banquet was given in honor of Yao Yilin on behalf of the government of the Ukrainian SSR.

Kiev, 13 Jul -- Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Yao Yilin today visited the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences' YE O. Paton Institute of Electrowelding. The guest was told of the collective's achievements in the field of welding science and specialized electrometallurgy and of its contribution to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. In the demonstration hall he viewed samples of new equipment for various methods of welding.

The vice premier took a trip to the "Belogorodskiy" Sovkhoz where he acquainted himself with the rural working people's labor and living conditions.

Yao Yilin visited the "Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" memorial complex.

He viewed the architectural and historical sights of the Ukrainian capital.

Leaves for Novosibirsk

LD141627 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council, left for Novosibirsk today at the end of his stay in the Ukraine. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and other officials. The guest was met the same day in Novosibirsk by Comrade Bokov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the oblast soviet of people's deputies, and other officials.

Mandarin Beam Views Talks

OW131359 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Chinese listeners, Mulatov, an observer of this station, now comments on the results of the Soviet-Chinese talks in the Kremlin on 10 July:

People of all circles in our two neighboring countries have looked forward with concern to the official visit to Moscow by Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin at the invitation of the Soviet Government. We should know that both the Soviet and Chinese people remember very well the positive results of the visit to China last year by Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and the three important governmental agreements signed as a result of his visit. Everyone also looked forward to the good news on the Moscow talks between Comrade Arkhipov and Yao Yilin, who took part in the talks on behalf of their governments. The results of the talks were published in Soviet and Chinese newspapers on 11 July.

The positive and practical results of the talks are encouraging. They proved that the possibility of developing and gradually expanding the mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and China is extremely high. At the Soviet-Chinese talks in Moscow, both sides were concerned about further developing economic and trade relations. As everyone knows, such concern finds expression in the 1986-90 trade payment agreement between the governments of the two countries, and the Soviet-Chinese governmental agreement on economic and technological cooperation in building and revamping China's industrial projects.

It is clear from this that what the Soviet Union and China consider important is not only developing bilateral trade relations, but also reestablishing their past time-tested economic cooperation, and making such cooperation more substantial. Based on the national interests of both sides, we should enrich the experience of 1950's by carrying out new economic agreements. I think such a conclusion can be drawn from the fact that the governmental cooperation agreement stipulates that 7 projects be built and 17 revamped in China. Moreover, we are speaking of projects in important fields such as electric power generation, the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industry, machine-building industry, coal industry, chemical industry, communication and transportation, and many other areas.

Just as people of all circles of our two countries have looked forward to, all of this will facilitate full normalization of the Soviet-Chinese relations. The two giant socialist countries will engage in extensive cooperation not only in the economic field, but in other fields of common interest as well. As to bilateral trade, the trade volume will see a marked increase in the next 5 years, reaching 12 billion rouble or so.

In 1990 Soviet-Chinese trade will be nearly double of that of 1985. According to the agreement signed on 10 July, the USSR will supply China with machinery, equipment, means of transportation, raw materials, construction materials, and chemical goods; and China will supply the USSR with agricultural raw materials, industrial raw materials, and consumer goods.

Dear Chinese listeners, you might have already known that, under the leadership of the CPSU, Soviet people have been striving to accomplish the magnificent mission of expediting their scientific and technological development, and intensifying industrial and agricultural production. Papers of many countries have written a great deal about socialist countries' efforts to usher in a new era in which they will achieve their production targets both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Tokyo's JAPAN TIMES, for example, wrote recently that it was apparent that Japan did not have enough time to digest the news from the USSR, and Japan was in need of time and serious thinking to appraise what is really happening in a country that comprises one-sixth of the earth. This was what the Japanese paper said. Meanwhile, it is not hard to understand that the essence of the Soviet Union's social and economic development lies in its superior production style that has been more and more fully and convincingly manifested, in the vitality of the socialist planned economy that has been proven with obvious new facts, and in the inexhaustible potentials of such an economy. While discussing again the expansion of economic cooperation between the USSR and China, the two largest socialist countries, we want to point out that this will undoubtedly have widespread international significance. We must realize that actual experience has proved on more than one occasion that the international climate in Asia and in the world as a whole depends to a large extent on the state of Soviet-Chinese relations.

From now on, the USSR will actively promote what CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev pointed out not long ago: that the negative aspects that have produced a great deal of artificial filth have been thoroughly combated. I think both the Soviet and Chinese people will agree that this is what certainly will happen in the long run.

USSR Advantages As Trade Partner

OWL21031 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Semenov commentary: "Act According to the Needs of the Times"]

[Text] First, please allow me to briefly review the past. The Soviet Union and China cooperated well with each other in trade and economic relations in the 1950's. At that time, China's volume of trade with the Soviet Union accounted for more than half of its foreign trade. Chinese leaders highly appraised the benefit China gained from its trade with the Soviet Union. At that time, the United States to demoralize China, still a young country then, by enforcing an economic blockade against it. But the American attempt failed because we supplied China with the necessary machinery and equipment with which to rehabilitate its war-torn economy and build a modern economic foundation. In exchange for this, we purchased Chinese goods which could not be sold on the capitalist market. Regrettably, this goodneighborly cooperation was later suspended, although not due to our fault. The volume of Soviet-Chinese trade then dropped to a very low level.

In recent years, however, progress has been made in the gradual normalization of our bilateral relations. The volume of Soviet-Chinese trade has been a little more than U.S. \$1.1 billion, which accounts for approximately one-fiftieth of China's total volume of foreign trade. This is far less than the volume of Soviet-Chinese trade in the first several years after the founding of the PRC. At present the volume of Soviet-Chinese trade accounts for only one-fifth of the volume of Sino-U.S. trade and one-twelfth of the volume of Sino-Japanese trade.

As is known, the United States and Japan have built a tariff wall against goods from China and other Asian countries, but our country has not. The Soviet Union and China are not separated by vast oceans; on the contrary, our two countries share a common border thousands of kilometers in length. For this reason, it would be natural and reasonable for the two countries to strengthen their goodneighborly relations. In addition, it would also be proper for the two countries to complement each other economically.

The Soviet Union, an industrially developed country with advanced science and technology, can supply China with the modern equipment and building materials it needs. Since 70 percent of China's industry is equipped with Soviet machinery and technology, the Soviet Union is in the best position to guarantee the improvement or upgrading of this machinery and technology. The Soviet Union would probably want large quantities of mineral materials and light industrial products from China. It would also be convenient to settle accounts with the Soviet Union because the Soviet Union, unlike the United States and Japan, is willing to barter goods with other countries. Thus, China would not have to spend its foreign exchange, of which it is very short.

It is relatively simple to sign contracts with the Soviet Union, for ours is a planned economy, the deals made with us are reliable, and our prices guaranteed by the state are stable. In addition, Soviet-Chinese trade, unlike China's trade with the United States and Japan, is based on equality. China, as in the past, had an unfavorable balance of about U.S. \$3 billion in its trade with the United States and Japan last year, whereas it enjoyed some favorable balance of trade with the Soviet Union. In my opinion, there is great potential for Soviet-Chinese trade and great prospects for substantially expanded trade between the two countries. Expanded economic cooperation was in the interests of the Soviet and Chinese people in the 1950's; such cooperation between the two countries is also urgently needed now.

Will close trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and China harm the interests of the ASEAN countries? On the contrary, [words indistinct]. In addition, normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations will play a favorable role in improving the political climate and building a peaceful, stable, and prosperous zone in Southeast Asia. This view is shared by Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmadja, Philippine President Marcos, and many other authoritative persons in that region. I am convinced that for Chinese residing in those countries, stability, peace, and order are as necessary as air.

As far as the Soviet people are concerned, they will not differ on this question. We have always been striving for cooperation and friendship with the Chinese people, and our sincerity in this regard has stood the test during crises in Chinese history. Soviet leader comrade Gorbachev, at the end of last month, said: We are prepared to actively promote relations and to make the many artificial and unfavorable events in Soviet-Chinese relations a thing of the past.

I believe that this is what will ultimately happen.

New Stage in Relations Seen

LD142048 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Jul 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by PRAVDA Observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] The strengthening of the foundations of peace in Asia would undoubtedly be assisted by the normalization of relations between the USSR and the PRC. As is well known, Soviet-Chinese political consultations take place by turns in Moscow and in Beijing. They are conducted by special representatives at the rank of deputy minister of foreign affairs. This week Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council, visited the USSR. As did Comrade Arkhipov's visit to China, which took place earlier, this exchange of visits has marked a new stage in the bilateral dialogue. Agreements laying a long-term foundation for trade, and economic, and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the PRC were signed.

The volume of trade between our countries in 5 years will amount to 3 billion rubles, that is it will exceed the present level by nearly three times. Time has shown both sides that neither of them gains from alienation, and still less so from unfriendliness and suspicion; but goodneighborly cooperation is quite possible and desirable. For its part, the USSR is ready to assist actively in the complete overcoming of the negative period in Soviet-Chinese relations.

IVANOV CALLS FOR UNITY AMONG PRC, SOCIALIST WORLD

OW100511 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Station observer Ivanov's commentary: "An Important Factor in the Struggle To Defend Peace"]

[Text] The international situation has become very complicated in recent years. Under the notorious banner of a crusade against socialism and communism, U.S. imperialism has been actively making preparations for war. The Pentagon is going all out to gain global military superiority. Under these circumstances, improving and strengthening cooperation among socialist countries, developing comprehensive contacts between socialist countries, and promoting close coordination in the political, economic, ideological, defense and other fields have become increasingly important tasks.

Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphatically pointed out in his report to the CPSU Central Committee Plenum this year that the Soviet Union would firmly, and eagerly, strengthen mutual contacts and cooperation with all socialist countries, including the People's Republic of China.

Here let us recall how effective the coordination between the Soviet Union and China was in the 1950s, and how meaningful the cooperation between our two countries and peoples in their successful struggle against the schemes of imperialist aggression, and their efforts to defend peace and develop friendship with people of the world, together with other socialist countries. Due to this coordination, the U.S. adventure in Korea in the early 1950s was foiled, and the U.S. aggression against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries also ended in defeat. The aggressive elements of U.S. imperialism twice imposed an imminent military threat against the People's Republic of China in the early and late 1950's. U.S. imperialism even openly threatened the People's Republic of China with nuclear weapons. However, the cooperation stipulated in the friendship and mutual-assistance pact, which was signed in February 1950, prevented dangerous attempts by U.S. bellicose elements.

Today, the situation in Asia is again troubled. The United States is forming an aggressive, triangular alliance between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, and strengthening its military presence in Japan, South Korea, and other Asian countries. U.S. imperialism is continuing to arm the Kuomintang clique in Taiwan, and considers Taiwan its unsinkable aircraft carrier. It is energetically urging Japan to revive militarism, which had caused great disaster to many Asian countries, including China.

The current situation calls for upgrading in importance the unity of all peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces in Asia. In the recent talks between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, both sides firmly believed that Asia could, and should, become a peaceful continent, in which all countries lived in a goodneighborly manner. In their talks and their final document, it was emphatically pointed out that the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China, and between Vietnam and China, would undoubtedly strengthen the foundation of peace in Asia and other regions. Both the Soviet and Vietnamese governments have made constructive proposals in this respect.

TOKYO-SEOUL NAVAL EXCHANGE, MILITARY BLOC AHEAD

LD142141 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA in an article titled "Consolidating Military Alliance" comments on the report, announced in Seoul and Tokyo, that Japan and South Korea will start exchanging visits by warships as of this year.

Symbolically, the article said, Yokosuka, the main base of the U.S. 7th Fleet on the Japanese islands, was chosen for the "fraternization" ceremony, becoming the first port to be visited by ships of the South Korean Navy. It is Washington which plays the part of chief architect of military rapprochement between Tokyo and Seoul, which, according to the Pentagon, will impart a more complete form of military bloc to strategic relations between the United States, Japan and South Korea in the Far East.

Formally, according to official information, the article says, the rapprochement began in 1969 when Seoul and Tokyo started regular exchanges of military delegations. However, according to the recently declassified documents from U.S. State Department archives, the idea of establishing a military coalition under the American auspices in the Far East formed into a strategic concept way back in the late forties-early fifties. During Washington's aggression in the Korean peninsula, Japan became a major rear base for American and South Korean troops. The early sixties saw the first scenarios of "crisis situations", that provided for the dispatch of Japanese military contingents to South Korea for "joint operations."

The course towards forging together a tripartite militarist alliance involving Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, the newspaper writes, openly pursued today, has its beginning in the policy of thirty years ago. The decision, adopted by Japan and South Korea the other day, not only attests to the consolidation of Japanese-South Korean military links, but also constitutes another step towards the establishment of a "Far Eastern NATO" -- the cherished dream of American strategists.

At the same time, the beginning of visits by warships of Japan and South Korea, the article notes, opens a new page in Tokyo's policy. It is for the first time since the end of World War II, which ended in defeat for Japanese militarism, that vessels of the Japanese Navy will cast anchor off the coast of the Korean peninsula. It is hardly a coincidence that this is happening forty years after the capitulation. It is, rather, a demonstration of a political character with far-reaching consequences.

Along with the acceleration of war preparations and the adoption of several "defence" commitments obliging Tokyo to broaden the sphere of activity of the Japanese Armed Forces far beyond Japan, IZVESTIYA writes, the appearance of Japanese destroyers in South Korean ports is a symbolic gesture illustrating Japan's further advances in its "defence" policy. This shows its readiness for more active involvement in regional affairs as a military power.

KHALILOV, TALYZIN ATTEND DPRK EMBASSY FUNCTION

PM111115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 5 July to mark the 24th anniversary of the DPRK-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The reception was attended by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Ministry, and other ministries and departments.

SOVIET GOVERNING BODIES GREET MONGOLIAN LEADERS

PM111623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] People's Great Hural. To Comrade Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers,

Dear Comrades! To mark their national holiday, the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people send the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR People's Great Hural, Council of Ministers, and all working people of fraternal Mongolia warm greetings and cordial congratulations.

Continuing the cause of Great October, the 1921 revolution opened up broad and clear prospects before Mongolia. Under the MPRP'S leadership the Mongolian people overcame the grave legacy of feudalism, and on the paths of noncapitalist development, have achieved remarkable success in building a new life.

During the years of the people's power the creative labor and talent of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have created a multisectorial economy in the MPR and ensured a high level of development for the national culture. The economic and cadres' potential which socialist Mongolia now possesses is a firm basis for the successful solution of the large-scale tasks which the MPRP sets for increasing social production efficiency, steadily boosting agriculture, and increasingly satisfying the working people's material and spiritual requirements.

The MPR together with the USSR and the other fraternal countries is struggling persistently for the further consolidation of the socialist community, for lasting peace and the peoples' security, and against imperialism's aggressive intrigues. Its constructive initiatives to normalize the political climate in Asia and to establish trust, good-neighborliness, and mutually advantageous cooperation between states are meeting with a broad positive response.

We are sincerely pleased that relations of all-around cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are strengthening and developing between our countries and parties. The fraternal Soviet-Mongolian alliance tempered in the fighting for a common cause in years of peaceful labor, reliably serves the fundamental interests of our peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

We wish the Communists and all working people of Mongolia new achievements in socialist building, a fitting greeting to the 19th MPRP Congress, and the further prosperity of the MPR! Long live the eternal and indestructible Soviet-Mongolian friendship!

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers.

ASEAN CONFERENCE CONCLUDES: TRADE, MILITARY, DISCUSSED

LD131635 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur July 13 TASS -- A conference of ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) foreign ministers has ended in the capital of Malaysia. The conference was also attended by the heads of the foreign-policy departments of the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, as well as by representatives of the Common Market. Delegates of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei demanded that discrimination in trade be stopped and the present-day pro-western international monetary policy revised. They expressed concern over the on-going growth of ASEAN'S foreign debt which stood at 70 billion dollars in 1983.

However, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his colleagues tried to lay emphasis on the so-called 'strategic' problems. Thus, a fresh attempt was made to interfere in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, accompanied by the prodding of the ASEAN countries toward confrontation with the three Indochinese states. Simultaneously, the U.S. representative advocated ASEAN's militarization and called for an unconditional support for U.S. efforts to escalate American military presence in the region.

CAMBODIA, LAOS BEAM REPORTS ON TIKHONOV-YILIN MEETING

BK131014 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] On Thursday in the Kremlin, Soviet leader Nikolay Tikhonov received Comrade Yao Yilin, first vice premier of the Chinese State Council, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet side expressed the desire to normalize and develop relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual understanding and equity in the interest of the two peoples.

Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov noted the significance of the signing of agreements between the Soviet Union and China on long-term cooperation in the fields of trade, economy, and technology.

Comrade Yao Yilin expressed satisfaction with the outcome of talks on expansion of cooperation between the Soviet Union and China. [Moscow in Lao to Laos on 12 July at 1030 GMT carries the same item.]

SOVIET FIRM PROVIDES PRK WITH NAVIGATIONAL EQUIPMENT

BK120353 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The firm (Kraklur Moriad Neratov) located along the (Gidon) river has fulfilled the PRK's request. The firm produces gauging equipment for ships, navigational buoys for assisting seafarers, and other navigational equipment. The firm's products are known abroad. The company has fulfilled purchasing requests from Bulgaria, Cuba, and many other countries.

Recently, the firm sent 15 sea and river buoys to the PRK, built according to new designs and equipped with radio communications gear. The team of Comrade Vasiliy Dolgapalov has happily fulfilled the request of Cambodian friends. The buoys were sent within schedule.

SOVIET, U.S. ENVOYS CONDUCT TALKS ABOARD GREEK CRUISER

NC141824 Athens AKROPOLIS TIS KIRIAKIS in Greek 14 Jul 85 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] U.S. Ambassador to Greece Monteagle Stearns and Soviet Ambassador Igor Andropov have been holding long talks aboard a Greek cruiser since yesterday. The two ambassadors boarded the "Pangosmia Anayennisi" cruiser last Friday afternoon. The vessel belongs to the Ipirotiki Navigation Company of the Potamianos brothers and is on a cruise to Crete, Rhodes, and Turkey. The two ambassadors will return to Piraeus port next Friday.

Monteagle Stearns and Igor Andropov secluded themselves for many hours yesterday morning in a specially arranged cabin aboard the boat. They held preliminary discussions on the problems facing the two superpowers, paying particular attention to the eastern Mediterranean. These direct diplomatic talks are taking place following the approval of both Washington and Moscow.

According to sources, these talks also aim, in the ambassadorial level, at sounding out each party's intentions concerning the scheduled November meeting between the U.S. President and the Soviet leader in Geneva.

Irrespective of summit level meetings, however, it appears that both Washington and Moscow have decided to search for ways to achieve rapprochement on world problems. In this way they can silently investigate possibilities to jointly face these problems or at least to bring about a relaxation of tension in their relations.

A characteristic example is the current intensive interference by U.S. diplomacy to promote a solution to the Cyprus issue. This U.S. move has attracted Soviet attention and probable Soviet concern lest a way out of the present deadlock in this problem be found. According to the appraisal of observers who echo Soviet views, such an event would then be followed by another attempt -- again through U.S. interference -- to search for a way to settle pending Greek-Turkish issues with the ultimate goal of restoring cohesion in the southeastern wing of NATO.

It is apparent that Monteagle Stearns and Igor Andropov are discussing the prospects for a solution to the Cyprus issue, a settlement to Greek-Turkish disputes, and a settlement to the more general situation in the eastern Mediterranean where the "cancer" of the Middle East problem continues.

'INDEPENDENT' GREEK FOREIGN POLICY PRAISED

PM100935 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jun 85 First edition p 3

[Anatoliy Krasikov article under the "Events and Opinions": "Greece, Following a Course of Independence"]

[Text] The Greek Parliament has expressed its confidence in the Andreas Papandreou government, formed after the 2 June general election victory by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). The confidence vote was supported by deputies from the ruling party and opposed by the remaining deputies.

The debate on the vote of confidence in the A. Papandreou government coincided with the latest campaign of attacks against Greece launched recently by official Washington. The hijacking by a group of Shi'ite Muslims of a U.S. Boeing-727 en route from Athens to Rome served as the pretext for opening this new anti-Greek campaign.

U.S. President R. Reagan appealed to his country's airlines and voiced doubts about the advisability of continuing flights to Athens. His words were seen as the authorities' official recommendation to suspend flight to Greek airports, which is what has happened. At the same time, the head of the White House instructed his closest associates to provide him with proposals for preventing Greek aircraft from entering the United States. And, by all accounts, that instruction is also being acted upon. The most immediate result of all these U.S. "sanctions" will be a sharp reduction in the number of foreign tourists visiting Greece, whose budget depends considerably on the tourist trade.

The artificiality of the pretext used by R. Reagan to justify the current anti-Greek campaign is immediately clear from the fact that just 2 aircraft have been hijacked in Greece in the past 7 years whereas in other European countries that figure is 43, while in the United States itself an even greater number of aircraft -- 62 -- have been hijacked. The Greek Government has protested about Washington's farfetched and unjust accusations. Foreign Minister I. Haralambopoulos has characterized the campaign as an outright conspiracy against Greece.

The real reason for the worsening of U.S.-Greek relations is quite different. The United States cannot accept the fact that in the elections at the beginning of this month the Greek voters opted for the second time in 4 years for a party which advocates a policy aimed at establishing and maintaining relations of mutually beneficial co-operations among states with different social systems.

When presenting his cabinet's program to parliament at the end of last week, the Prime Minister emphasized that Greece's foreign policy "will continue to be based on the principles of peace and realism, greater relaxation of tension in the world, and support for the peoples struggling for independence and economic development." He confirmed that his government will demand the removal of the U.S. military bases in 1988 and added that it will continue its "unremitting efforts to halt the nuclear arms race -- the most palpable threat facing mankind."

Many observers believed that the socialists owe their victory to a considerable extent to Andreas Papandreou personally because he succeeded in winning the broadest strata of society and because of his truly boundless energy in trying to convince the people of the correctness of his chosen course. Papandreou is the first politician in his country's history to head a socialist government (which he achieved after the previous parliamentary elections in October 1981). The latest elections showed that his popularity remains as high as ever.

The course toward detente pursued by the Papandreou government has helped to establish friendly, mutually beneficial relations between Greece and the socialist states, including with our country. A long-term program for developing economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Greece was signed 22 February 1983. A Soviet-Greek intergovernmental commission on economic and industrial co-operation has begun work and is operating successfully.

Prime Minister A. Papandreou made an official visit to the Soviet Union in February 1985. The talks that were held emphasized the importance of summit-level dialogue between the two countries, as the final communique pointed out. It was also agreed to continue political consultations and the exchange of opinions at various levels. During the discussion of international questions, the general conclusion was reached that it is necessary to work for a resolute improvement in international relations and move toward a policy of detente and cooperation. The most important task at present, as the communique pointed out, is to avert the threat of war and ensure mankind's peaceful future.

The positive aspects of the socialist government's foreign policy are supported by all left-wing forces in the country, including the Communist Party. At the same time Communists have criticized A. Papandreou more than once for inconsistency in the pursuit of his own foreign policy course. Speaking during the parliamentary debate on the vote of confidence in the government, K. Florakis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece, stated that PASOK is essentially sidestepping its long-standing promise to withdraw the country from NATO. Even Greece's nonparticipation in NATO's exercises, he added, resulted solely from NATO's refusal to include the Greek island of Lemnos in those exercises.

NATO members themselves believe that A. Papandreou has "gone too far." The Socialists' earlier victory, in 1981, provided U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger with grounds for making a statement which it is hard to characterize as anything other than an attempt to interfere crudely in a sovereign foreign state's internal affairs. The Pentagon chief publicly expressed the hope that a "powerful and influential opinion will be expressed in Greece which is capable of persuading the authorities not to take any hasty or risky steps" and not to leave NATO.

This time the Americans used a different tactic. Reagan sent an official congratulations telegram to Athens. At first glance it seemed as though America had accepted the defeat of those who advocate unconditional cooperation with NATO. The Western press stresses, however, that Washington and the other NATO capitals are deeply angry, and the crude pressure exerted on Greece over the U.S. aircraft hijacking is one manifestation of that anger.

It is still too early to talk about possible future moves by Washington. But the Greeks have not forgotten the incident that occurred at NATO's military college in Rome at the end of last January. Greek officers and diplomats felt compelled to walk out in protest against the fact that students during a class "rehearsed" the scenario of an extreme right-wing military coup in Athens following a left-wing victory in parliamentary elections.

That is why democratic forces in Greece are vigilantly monitoring reaction's intrigues. In so doing they rely on the support of the overwhelming majority of Greeks, including democratically minded members of the armed forces. The Greek people are fully resolved to defend their freedom and independence.

FRENCH-JAPANESE TALKS CONFIRM DIFFERENCES

LD132300 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Paris July 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Korolyov reports:

French President Francois Mitterrand today held talks with Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on an official visit here. With reference to representatives of the Japanese delegation, FRANCE PRESSE reports that during the meeting the sides concentrated on international problems.

In the opinion of local political observers, the Franco-Japanese talks that opened in Paris, in which French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius and Minister of External Relations Roland Dumas also take part, confirmed again that there exist differences between the two countries about the U.S. Administration's plan for preparation for "star wars". France declares against the project while Japan intends to take an active part in it.

FRENCH TIES WITH NATO CONTINUE TO GROW

LD122113 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Paris July 12 TASS -- The striving of the French ruling circles to draw France into the NATO's military wing is becoming more obvious, writes the newspaper L'HUMANITE.

French Armed Forces more frequently test joint operations with troops of NATO states. Thus recently the Clemenceau aircraft carrier participated with the American aircraft carrier Nimitz in a whole series of exercises. The main aim of those exercises is to test massive strikes on the coast in any party of the Mediterranean Basin.

The mass media of France bypassed in silence that fact, the newspaper points out, since the government would have to explain to the public why France participates in NATO's exercises which cannot at all be called defensive. Silence was also kept on the presence of a group of American observers at the "Farfadet-85" exercises. Those exercises were held to enhance combat readiness of the so-called "Rapid Action Force" intended above all for mobile operations outside France. Representatives of the government, the newspaper stresses, are trying to convince the public that the military policy of the French state has not changed but facts patently show that France is taking part, on a more regular basis now, in furthering plans drawn up by NATO strategists.

SUPSOV PRESIDIU CONGRATULATES MITTERAND

LD131012 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to President Francois Mitterand of the French Republic and to the friendly French people on the occasion of the national holiday of France -- the day of the capture of Bastille.

"People in the Soviet Union are convinced that further development of Soviet-French relations and, first of all, of the political dialogue on key problems of the present situation in the world, is to play a substantial role in returning to the policy of detente, in preventing a dangerous intensification of the arms race and in strengthening security and cooperation in Europe which has been enjoying the fruits of peaceful life for forty years now," the congratulatory message says.

USSR OFFICIALS HOLDS TRADE TALKS IN ROME

PM110843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Businesslike Talks"]

[Text] Rome, 9 Jul -- Italian Foreign Minister G. Andreotti today received N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy foreign trade minister and chairman of the Soviet side of the Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Italy, who is here in connection with the work of the commission's 14th session, and M.S. Shkabardnya, USSR minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems and member of the delegation. In businesslike and friendly talks the two sides' mutual readiness to develop political, trade, economic, and other cooperation between the USSR and Italy was confirmed, as was agreed at the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders and B. Craxi, chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers, and Foreign Minister G. Andreotti in the Kremlin at the end of May of this year.

Talks Conclude

LD121111 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Rome July 12 TASS -- The 14th session of the Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Italy ended its deliberations here.

In its work the commission was guided by the results of talks held by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy Bettino Craxi in Moscow in May 1985 when the sides expressed mutual readiness to expand and streamline trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Italy. The 14th session noted that Soviet-Italian business contacts had further developed in the period since the previous session.

After a detailed discussion of the progress of realization of the long-term program for expanding economic, industrial and technical cooperation for the period till 1990 the sides noted with satisfaction that Italian companies had signed a number of big contracts on the delivery of machines and equipment to the Soviet Union, including for the construction of facilities on a "turn-key" basis, and that talks were under way on a series of other major joint ventures. The sides also agreed to stimulate these talks and ensure fulfillment of the contracts already signed.

The Soviet delegation to the session was led by First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Komarov, and the Italian -- by Italy's deputy foreign minister Bruno Corti.

The session passed in a business-like, constructive atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding.

SWISS 'GREY WOLVES' TRIAL COULD ANSWER AGCA QUESTIONS

PM110839 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by unidentified own correspondent under the rubric "Concerning the Rome Trial": "Swiss Trial"]

[Text] Geneva -- The "Gray Wolves" Swiss trial could explain a great deal in the courtroom proceedings in Rome and show who was really behind Ali Agca, directing his actions, the Lausanne newspaper 24 HEURES writes.

At a recent trial in Basel, three members of the "Gray Wolves" Turkish underground terrorist organization were accused of importing into Switzerland and selling 4 kg of heroin during the period January 1982 through June 1984. The criminals were arrested as a result of police action. It came to light during the investigation that they had ties with Agca and that one of the three arrested, a member of the "Gray Wolves" leadership, had passed a weapon to Ali Agca.

Reporting details of the "Gray Wolves" underground activity in Switzerland, local newspapers emphasize that the Rome trial lacks important witnesses and accomplices of Agca who could report sensational new details and facts about the Turkish underground terrorist organization's complicity in the assassination attempt in St Peter's Square in Rome and about its ties with those who are protecting the "Gray Wolves" in the West, looking through their fingers at their terrorist activities.

YELTSIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION IN LUXEMBOURG FOR TALKS

Luxembourg Arrival

LD101235 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Luxembourg July 10 TASS -- A delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by Boris Yeltsin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Luxembourg (PCL).

The program of the delegation's four-day stay in this country includes meetings at the PCL Central Committee, meetings with PCL activists and conversations with Luxembourgian statesmen, politicians and businessmen.

Confers with Foreign Minister

LD121612 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Luxembourg July 12 TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by the Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Yeltsin which is staying here was received today by the President of the Chamber of Deputies of Luxembourg Leon Bolendorff.

The head of the CPSU delegation also had a meeting here with the Deputy Chairman of the Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg Jacques Poos. The sides exchanged views on questions of mutual interest. J. Poos went on record in favour of a further development of relations between the USSR and Luxembourg, especially in the sphere of economy. As the country which chairs today the governing bodies of the European Economic Community (EEC), Luxembourg comes out for the establishment of relations between EEC and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) and is ready to make its contribution to it, he said.

B. Yeltsin set forth the principled stand of the Soviet Union on the topical international problems. He expressed satisfaction over the state of relations between the USSR and Luxembourg and stressed that there were still reserves to be used for their deepening and development.

The Soviet delegation visited metallurgical works of the "Arbed" concern in the city of Esch-sur-Alzette.

Delegation Returns

LD141312 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Yeltsin returned home today after a visit to Luxembourg at the invitation of the Central Committee of Luxembourg's Communist Party. At Moscow Airport, the delegation was welcomed by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Lev Zaykov, other senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

MARCHUK MEETS WITH BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIAN KERSHAW

LD111754 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology G.I. Marchuk today received Chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons of British Parliament Anthony Kershaw. Discussed at the talk were questions of development of scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Britain.

ANGOLAN, AFRICAN OPPOSITION TO CLARK AMENDMENT REPEAL

LD140638 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The government of the People's Republic of Angola justifiably assessed the abrogation by the U.S. Congress of the so-called Clark Amendment banning the granting of U.S. aid to anti-Angolan gangs as a step that gives a free hand to the U.S. Administration for direct and open interference in internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, as another proof of the heightening aggressiveness of the terrorist policy of the White House.

Indeed, even while the Clark Amendment adopted nine years back was in force, the United States CIA managed to supply 100 million dollars worth of armaments to UNITA terrorists, bypassing the amendment. The brigandage financed by Washington inflicted the damage amounting to at least ten billion dollars on the economy of the People's Republic of Angola.

Expressing the "vote of confidence" for the Reagan policy of international terrorism, the legislators encouraged UNITA gangs to new bloody crimes, passed on from covert military aid to terrorists to overt aiding and abetting them at a state level.

Guaranteeing to hired murderers the increase of the supply of armaments with the trademark "made in USA", the U.S. Administration hopes to "bleed white" the Angolan Government that does not suit the White House for being "too far to the left" and to implant its puppets in Luanda. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker said that the Washington Administration regards UNITA as an important and lawful factor in Angola's political life.

But independent Africa, which received with unconcealed indignation the news about the abrogation of the Clark Amendment, has a different opinion of UNITA. The Mozambican newspaper NOTICIAS points out that that organisation is being used by the CIA as an instrument for destabilising the situation in the south African subcontinent. Just as the anti-Mozambican MNR gangs, Jonas Savimbi's army is actually part of the South African punitive forces. Using them the racists are trying to hamper the advance of the peoples of Angola and Mozambique along the road of progressive changes, to delay the granting of independence to Namibia, to preserve and consolidate Pretoria's positions in countries of the region. Increasing arms deliveries to UNITA, the Reagan administration is assisting the racist Republic of South Africa.

The analysis of the developments in southern Africa for the period of the Reagan administration's being in office in the USA shows complete coincidence of the stands of Pretoria and Washington and their actions aimed at destabilising the situation in the entire African area, says a statement of the Ministry of External Relations of the People's Republic of Angola published in connection with the abrogation of the Clark Amendment. The hypocrisy of Washington's calls to "combating international terrorism" and assurances of the White House about the United States striving for "peaceful settlement" of problems of southern Africa is obvious against this background. Just as the recent decision of the Congress to "legalise" the United States military interference in Nicaragua's affairs, the appropriation of more millions of dollars for the anti-Afghan and anti-Kampuchean bandits, intensive training of Sikh terrorists on the U.S. territory and so on, the abrogation of the Clark Amendment is in line with the global foreign policy course of the Reagan administration.

EL SALVADOR TURNS OVER 420 KM TO HONDURAS

LD131647 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Havana July 13 TASS -- Acting on instructions of the White House, the pro-American regime of El Salvador consented to hand over a portion of its national territory to Honduras. The collusion of the anti-people dictatorships is the key point of the U.S. Administration's plan to kindle a civil war in El Salvador. This is said in a statement broadcast by the radio station of the insurgents, Venceremos, in conjunction with the negotiations held in Tegucigalpa by the ring-leaders of the Salvadoran and Honduran regimes.

The outcome of the negotiations on the rights of El Salvador and Honduras to a piece of territory of 420 square kilometers was predetermined by the Embassy of the United States in Tegucigalpa, the radio station of the National Liberation Front of El Salvador said. The United States is trying to exploit that problem for ensuring a more active participation of Honduran Army units in operations against the NLF forces.

'CIA HIRELINGS' RETREAT FROM NICARAGUA

LD140655 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Managua July 14 TASS -- The Sandinista People's Army has dislodged the main forces of the CIA's hirelings from Nicaraguan territory, forcing them to retreat to Honduras and Costa Rica. This has been stated by President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua. Speaking in the radio and television "Face the People" program, he said that only small counterrevolutionary bands terrorising civil population remained in the country's border areas.

NICARAGUAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARMS DISTRIBUTION

LD140701 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Managua July 14 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government will continue to strengthen the republic's defences in the face of a direct military intervention on the part of the United States. This was stated by the republic's Defence Minister Humberto Ortega in a speech at the ceremony to confer ranks to the officers of the Sandinista People's Army. He called on the people of Nicaragua to make the republic an impregnable fortress against which the adventuristic designs of U.S. aggressors will smash. Humberto Ortega said the Nicaraguan authorities had distributed more than 200,000 units of arms among population to defend the sovereignty and independence of the country.

CPSU CONDOLENCES FOR ARGENTINE COMMUNIST

PM101306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Argentine Communist Party [PCA] Central Committee: We heard with profound sorrow the news of the death of Rodolfo Guioldi, eminent figure of the Argentine and international communist and workers movement, one of the PCA's founders, and member of the PCA Central Committee Political Commission. The PCA and the Argentine working people have lost in Rodolfo Guioldi an ardent patriot of their motherland, tested fighter for the vital interests of the people's masses, and a fighter for peace, democracy, and social progress. The CPSU Central Committee conveys to the PCA Central Committee and all Argentine Communists profound condolences on R. Guioldi's death.

The CPSU Central Committee

GORBACHEV DEPARTS MOSCOW 'FOR A REST'

PM131600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

["Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Departure on Vacation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow today for a rest. [term as published]

POLITIBURO MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC FAILINGS

PM151006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] At its regular meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the results of the development of the economy in the first six months of 1985 and defined the tasks for party, local government and economic bodies in completing the year plan and the 5 year plan as a whole. During the discussion it was noted that the further growth of the economy and of the population's welfare was ensured during the first half of the current year. The lagging in the development of the national economy, incurred during the winter period, is being overcome. Over the half-year the volume of industrial production increased by 3.1 percent, including a rise of 4.2 percent in the second quarter. On the whole, the wintering of livestock was successfully completed, and spring field work in the agricultural sector was carried out in good time. The railway transport situation is improving.

At the same time it was being emphasized at the session that not all industries of the national economy have achieved rates which secure unconditional fulfillment of the year-plan's tasks. The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry; the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy; the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production; the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry; the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper; and Wood Processing Industry and a number of other ministries have not fulfilled their plans for the marketing of output. A significant number of associations and enterprises are as yet still not observing their contractual obligations. Builders have not in full measure secured the bringing into action of productive capacities and structures for social and everyday use. The plan for retail goods turnover has been underfulfilled; in a number of areas consumer demand for goods and services is not being fully satisfied.

In discussion of the question it was pointed out that the main reason for the shortfall in the fulfillment of the plan is the insufficient growth in efficient production and slow transfer of the economy onto a path of intensive development.

Ministries, departments, the councils of ministers of the union republics, the managers of associations and enterprises, and all labor collectives were set the task of carrying out measures to speed up the development of production in the second half-year on the basis of thorough analysis of the results of plan fulfillment in the first 6 months of 1985 and of the causes of the lagging behind. It was stressed that it is important not to lose time but to step up work in eliminating shortcomings, to do everything to ensure fulfillment of the 1985 plan and socialist pledges, and create a firm base for a successful start to the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The Politburo discussed the question of further developing the new methods of management and of increasing their effect on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. It was noted that the work of labor collectives improved as a result of carrying out the economic experiment in broadening the rights of production associations and enterprises and in increasing their responsibility.

In 1984, enterprises of ministries involved in the economic experiment overfulfilled the targets which had been set for the volume of production, the growth of labor productivity, profits, reductions of cost price and the production of high-quality output. The whole growth in output was achieved without an increase of the workforce, and in a number of cases with reductions in the workforce. An important step has been taken on the road of creating an integral system for the management of the national economy.

A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers which was adopted on this matter defines guidelines for the further improvement of the economic mechanism in line with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and July 1985 Plenums and the directives given at the conference on questions relating to the accelerating of scientific and technical progress held at the CPSU Central Committee. Provision is made for stepping up even further the interest of labor collectives and all levels of the national economy in raising the efficiency and technical level of production, and the quality of output. The opportunities of enterprises for making use of funds for the development of production, socio-cultural measures and residential construction are being considerably increased.

The list of ministries being transferred to new conditions of management beginning in 1986 has been widened. The task has been set before party, administrative, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations to intensify organizational and political work directed to the active introduction into practice of new forms and methods of management and the strengthening everywhere of financial autonomy and the improvement of the control of production.

The Politburo has examined the question of measures for the further construction of the Baykal-Amur railway line. In the resolution on this question adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and by the USSR Council of Ministers concrete measures have been outlined which are securing in the 12th 5-Year Plan the introduction into permanent operation of the whole line; the completion of construction of towns and settlements in the BAM zone, possessing the necessary facilities for health, education, trade and everyday services; and the creation thereby of conditions for speeding up the industrial assimilation of new regions in Siberia and in the Far East.

Measures were examined for the rational use of fruits, berries and grapes in connection with the reduction in the production of wine and vodka manufactures. It is intended to carry out the transfer of a number of enterprises of the wine and spirit industry onto the manufacture of output which enjoys demand from purchasers and to increase the sale of fresh fruit, berries and grapes to the population.

The Politburo discussed the results of the conversation of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev and also the talks of Comrade N.A. Tikhonov with Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, who has been in the USSR on an official friendly visit. It was noted that these meetings have again confirmed the immutable nature of the friendly relations between the USSR and the SFRY and their mutual desire for the development of cooperation in all fields upon the basis of principles worked out in joint documents.

The exchange of opinions showed the closeness or coincidence of the stances of the USSR and the SFRY on key problems of the present day, and this facilitates the expansion of cooperation between the two countries in the struggle to improve the international situation and strengthen mutual understanding and trust.

The Politburo approved the results of the talks held in Moscow between Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic P. Varkonyi.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo also adopted decisions on a number of other questions concerning party, state and economic construction.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ECONOMIC MODERNIZATION

PM121529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following a Course of Modernization"]

[Text] Today the value of fixed production capital -- that is, equipment, buildings, machines, installations, transport facilities, and so forth -- is in excess of R1.6 trillion. On the basis of this mighty potential, our country has achieved considerable successes in various spheres of the economy. But today's demands do not allow us to rest on our laurels. The equipment at certain enterprises is obsolete, manual labor occupies some 50 million people, the repair sphere has expanded, many types of output are of poor quality.

"We must carry out a new retelling of the national economy," it was stated at the recent conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, "and qualitatively transform society's material and technical base. The resolution of this task is an urgent matter, a matter for the whole party and the whole people."

In order to accomplish such a sharp turnaround in the economy, it is necessary to renounce certain former stereotypes of economic management and arm ourselves with progressive new methods of planning and management. In particular, the practice whereby ministries and enterprises invest most of their resources in new construction, in the "shells" of buildings, and allow operating equipment to deteriorate physically or become obsolete is not justified. The experience of a number of collectives, including the Omskshina association, shows that the return on capital investments in modernization is approximately twice the return on investments in new construction. Above all, it is important to retool machine building, since the supply of equipment to all sectors and their ability to reach leading positions depend directly on the quality of its output. In general, the proportion of resources for modernization in the next few years should be increased from one-third of the total volume of capital investments to at least one-half.

Renewing production means increasing in the shortest space of time the output of progressive machines and materials and good quality goods for the people, without increasing the number of jobs. Working in the old way undoubtedly threatens to be detrimental. If a modernized or new enterprise begins to be profitable, say, after 4 years, the resources which have been spent will be recovered in 15 years, specialists from the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments calculate. But if capital work takes more than 6 years, the capital investments may never be recovered.

The growth in return on every ruble spent depends to a significant degree on the quality of our plans. At present too many construction projects are under way at the same time in the country. To complete them, without starting any new ones, would take 5-6 years. So it is important that workers at the USSR Gosplan and industrial and construction ministries make provision in the plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan for the acceleration of some construction projects, the suspension of others, and the temporary closing down of others.

Party, soviet, and trade union organs should resolutely nip in the bud the desire of certain economic managers to carry out new construction work in the guise of modernization. What the country needs is not just any renewal, but the comprehensive retooling of particular technological chains, including both basic and auxiliary operations, and the introduction of the most up-to-date resource-saving technologies.

This approach is impossible without an improvement in centralized management methods. This includes ensuring a strict balance between modernization and construction plans and material, labor, and financial resources. But final success can only be guaranteed if the labor collectives themselves, without pressure from outside, seek to produce competitive output and compete for orders and consumers.

The large-scale experiment, in which 26 ministries are now taking part, has not yet created such internal incentives. It was no accident that last year many experimenting collectives channeled resources from the production development fund solely into the replacement of certain old equipment, and held back from comprehensive retooling. This was the result of being accustomed to receiving free, nonrepayable capital investments from the state budget and of the economic managers' insensitivity toward whether every ruble is used effectively.

Today the situation is like this: If you want to improve the collective's material position and your own and to earn society's respect, renew technology boldly, save resources, lower expenditure, and learn not to lag behind life, but to move forward more rapidly. If you will not or cannot act in that way, do not expect to obtain your salary or average wage in any event, or to keep your job. It is the Communists at enterprises and ministries who are called upon first and foremost to set an example of initiative and high responsibility in renewing production.

Time requires the reorganization of construction organizations' work and the creation of the conditions for them to operate without loss. In particular, the principle of planning indicators on the basis of "past achievements" is obsolete. After all, in the modernization of existing shops the construction workers' output in rubles is lower than on new projects, expenditure on wages is more, and on materials less. That is why the construction workers avoid this work, fearing not to fulfill their plan for expenditure in terms of value. It is time to reexamine this situation. It is expedient to incorporate modernization work in the trusts' plans as a separate item and to reorient some of the industrial ministries' repair and construction subdivisions toward this work. Workers of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosstroy, and other departments and sector staffs must rapidly and comprehensively implement the measures to improve the economic machinery in construction which were outlined in recent resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU.

The transfer of the economy onto an intensive path of development is inconceivable without every party organization's stepping up its efforts in this direction. We are all undergoing a very important test today.

And we will pass it more successfully the more active we are in introducing the achievements of science and technology, circulating leading experience, cultivating a taste for innovations, improving moral and material incentives, strengthening discipline and responsibility, and extending the autonomy of labor collectives. This is the guarantee that our economy will develop more rapidly and the country will enter the new 5-year plan at a rapid, confident pace.

NURIYEV ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET ON CONSERVATION

PM091030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 85 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Report deleivered by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the 2 July USSR Supreme Soviet session in the Kremlin: "On the Observance of Requirements of Legislation on Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources"]

[Text] Comrade deputies, our people are now living and working under the beneficial influence of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitler's fascism, and the recent conference at the party Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress. These heroic events, as it were, focus the heroism of the past, the magnitude of the present, and the audacious plans for future creation.

In a comparatively short historical period our country has achieved impressive successes in all fields of economic and social life. The Soviet Union now has a powerful, comprehensively developed economic potential. The people's material welfare has also improved.

But the tasks of communist building urgently dictate the need to accelerate the pace of socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific-technical progress, the qualitative renewal of production, the improvement of social relations, and profound changes in the sphere of labor.

Today from the lofty rostrum of the Supreme Soviet session it may be said with full justification that the materials of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the conference in the party Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress are marked by a creative, innovative approach toward the definition of the fundamental problems of our development.

The tasks set by the party Central Committee, the specific measures to improve all aspects of the life of Soviet society, and the new demands are close and comprehensible to Soviet people. They have met with the broadest response and support among the party and people and have put Soviet people in the mood for shock constructive work.

The party is directing all organs of management, enterprises and organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes toward the fuller involvement of internal reserves in production, the comprehensive consolidation of discipline and order, and the development of efficiency and enhancement of responsibility.

It is from this viewpoint that we must examine the question submitted by the government at the present session -- the question of nature conservation and the rational use of natural resources.

At all stages of socialist building the party and government have paid great attention to the conservation of the country's natural resources. Back at the dawn of Soviet power, V.I. Lenin set forth the foundations of socialist attitudes toward nature and its resources. Following Lenin's behests, the Soviet state is doing a great deal to improve mutual relations between society and nature.

Only after the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Eighth Convocation, which examined questions of nature conservation, were significant steps taken in the country to improve nature conservation legislation and increase the volume of nature conservation work.

During this time the basic principles of USSR and union republic legislation on the subterranean depths, the basic principles of forestry legislation of the USSR and the union republics, and the USSR law "On the Conservation of Atmospheric Air" and a number of other acts have been drafted and adopted.

Work has been done to improve the system of management of nature conservation. Organs for monitoring the use and conservation of natural resources have been defined and are operating.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Central Statistical Administration, and many ministries and departments, associations and enterprises have created special subdivisions for nature conservation. The court and prosecutor's office organs have stepped up their work in this direction.

In 1981 the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Environmental Conservation and the Rational Use of Natural Resources began its activity. Similar commissions have been created in 10 union republics. These commissions work in close cooperation with the commissions for nature conservation and the rational use of natural resources of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the union republic supreme soviet.

As a whole, as is well known, state policy in the nature conservation sphere in our country is determined by the USSR Constitution.

The USSR Council of Ministers is working persistently to improve the organization of nature conservation activity in the country. In recent years large-scale measures have been implemented to conserve and make rational use of the land and its depths and water resources and the vegetable and animal kingdom to preserve the purity of the atmosphere, ensure the reproduction of natural resources, and improve man's environment. Many industries are working to introduce low-waste and waste-free manufacturing processes.

Nature conservation measures have become an inalienable part of the state plan. In the past 10 years about R63 billion have been spent for this purpose.

Devices for collecting harmful substances from waste gas with a capacity of 337 million cubic meters an hour, water recycling systems for 215 million cubic meters of water a day, and sewage purification installations with a capacity of about 60 million cubic meters a day have been commissioned.

Many enterprises are performing a considerable amount of work to introduce circulating and sequential [posledovatelnoye] water supply systems.

Right now, for instance, the Kirishi, Kremenchug, and Achinsk petroleum refineries, by transferring to these systems, are virtually obviating the need for the intake of fresh water for production needs.

The level of use of recycled water at the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy's Novyy Lipetsk metallurgical combines has been increased to 92 percent, while in the transformer steel cold rolling shop at the Verkh-Isetskiy plant it has been increased to 97 percent.

The extensive introduction of circulating and sequential water supply systems into the national economy has made it possible to ensure an annual saving on the intake of fresh water of about 240 cubic kilometers, which is nearly equivalent to the Volga's annual discharge.

The discharge of polluted effluent has been reduced by one-third, which has made it possible to improve the state of rivers like the Volga, Moskva, Dnepr, Kama, Don, and others. The pollution of the Black, Azov, Baltic, and Caspian seas has decreased.

As a result of the implementation of measures to conserve atmospheric air, the quantity of harmful substances discharged by stationary sources has been reduced 13 percent. The state of the air basin in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Riga, and other cities has been improved.

Since the adoption of the basic principles of land legislation and a number of CPSU Central Committee and government decisions more attention has begun to be paid to the conservation of agricultural land.

The Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy Ordzhonikidze mining and enrichment combine is performing a considerable amount of work to restore land. In the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan, some 760 hectares of land have been restored, including 694 hectares for agricultural use. On recultivated land, farms obtain a little over 30 quintals of winter wheat per hectare, 300 quintals of green corn mass for silage, and 45 quintals of perennial grass hay.

The volume of antierosion agrotechnical measures is increasing. In 1984, moldboardless soil cultivation was carried out on about 52 million hectares and countour plowing was carried out on 28 million hectares.

Protective forestry is being further developed. Over 5 million hectares of forest plantations have been created on kolkhoz and sovkhos land, including about 2 million hectares of forest strips protecting over 40 million hectares of fields. This is making arable farming more stable.

Last year under the very fierce drought conditions thanks to the package of agrosilvicultural and other measures here, the V.V. Dokuchayev Institute experimental farm succeeded in obtaining a winter wheat harvest twice the average for Talovskiy Rayon, Voronezh Oblast, where it is situated.

Good results are produced by the soil protection strips in the Ukraine, North Caucasus, Volga region, south Urals, and a number of Siberian steppe regions. That is why in the country's arid zones it is essential to intensify still further the attention paid to this avenue in the package of measures defined by the party Central Committee and government to ensure arable farming's stability and to raise its productivity.

Questions of industrial forest utilization and the conservation of forest resources are constantly kept in mind by the USSR Council of Ministers.

In our country forest covers 811 million hectares. That is 24 percent of total world forest resources and over half of all coniferous timber stocks. The forest is a great gift of nature and a priceless possession of our motherland. It plays an important role in preserving water and land resources and, figuratively speaking, it is the planet's lungs. The output of the forest is also of great importance in the country's economy.

Thanks to the steps taken the Soviet Union now holds a leading place in the world in terms of the volume of reforestation work. Every year manmade forests are planted on an area of nearly 1.1 million hectares. Work is being done to step up the protective, water conservation, sanitary and hygienic, and health-giving functions of the forest. The procurement of nuts, fruit, berries, raw material for medicines, furs, and other output of the forest is being increased.

A considerable amount of work is being performed to develop reservations. In the past 10 years alone the area of reservations has nearly doubled. Some 12 national parks -- protected territories of a new type -- have been created.

More attention has begun to be paid to the conservation of wild animals and birds and the maintenance of their numbers. Special biotechnical measures are now being implemented in a volume four times greater than in 1975. This work has been well organized in the Lithuanian SSR, Latvian SSR, and Estonian SSR.

The volume of work on the preservation of fish stocks and fish rearing in landlocked water expanses are increasing. Steps are being taken to ensure the conservation and rational utilization of living and other resources of the USSR's continental shelf. Rare and threatened species of animals, birds, and plants in special need of protection are being pinpointed. To this end Red Books have been instituted and are being kept in the union and in the republics.

It should be particularly stressed that positive changes in the conservation and rational use of natural resources have been achieved under the conditions of a substantial increase in the volumes of industrial and agricultural production and the growth of citizens and the population.

Comrade deputies, The April plenum and the CPSU Central Committee conference stressed the urgent need to accelerate the transition of the country's economy to an intensive path of development. That requires primarily the thriftier and more effective use of land, water, the vegetable and animal world, minerals, and other natural resources.

Viewing the package of problems connected with the conservation of nature and the use of its resources in the light of the current requirements of the party's Central Committee, it must be admitted that there are still serious shortcomings in this important matter.

A number of ministries and departments of the USSR and union republic councils of ministers do not always fulfill the plan targets for the conservation of the environment and the rational use of natural resources. This applies primarily to the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry.

The USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers are also performing nature conservation work unsatisfactorily. Yet the enterprises of these ministries are the main polluters of the environment. Nature conservation activity is still being undertaken inadequately in the Uzbek SSR, Krasnoyarsk Kray, Ivanovo, Gorkiy, and Rostov Oblasts, and a number of other oblasts.

There are many instances of formalism and a departmental approach being allowed in this work. This in turn leads to the breakdown of comprehensive nature conservation measures, for which we have to pay later. This situation cannot be justified by any reason.

As a rule, contracting ministries carry out the construction of nature conservation projects considerably more slowly than that of basic production installations. In the current 5-year plan the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises is consistently failing to fulfill plans for commissioning these enterprises. This ministry has been building for about 10 years, but has still not commissioned, the Uralsk gas purification apparatus plant, whose output is extremely necessary to purify enterprises' waste gas.

The level of air pollution in a number of cities of the Donbass, Siberia, the Urals, and Kazakhstan is being reduced only slowly.

The Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and other machine building ministries and departments are working only slowly to create more effective dust and gas removal systems. For instance, in the past 10 years the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has not built at its thermal power stations a single device to collect sulfuric anhydride, whose discharge from the ministry's power stations is over 9 million metric tons a year.

Matters are going badly at a number of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy. Here new manufacturing processes for obtaining sulfur and sulfuric acid from metallurgical plants' waste gases are being introduced only slowly.

The State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Conservation must enhance its exactingness with regard to associations, enterprises and organizations for the fulfillment of the corresponding state targets and set norms.

The pollution of the air with exhaust fumes in the cities and industrial centers is becoming a serious problem. But the Ministry of the Automotive Industry continues to produce motor vehicles the harmful content of whose exhaust fumes is frequently in excess of the level set by the state standard.

The Ministry of the Gas Industry and other USSR ministries and departments and some union republic councils of ministers are only slowly performing work to expand the use of liquified and condensed gas as a motor fuel in automotive transport.

The USSR MVD State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration must step up control over the technical state and organization of the traffic of motor transport facilities with a view to substantially reduce their discharge of harmful substances into the atmosphere.

At the end of last year the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on additional measures to prevent air pollution in cities and industrial centers which outlined an extensive program for reducing the discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere to the set norms. The USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must ensure the unconditional fulfillment of these measures.

Substantial shortcomings exist in the conservation and utilization of water resources. Thus, the level of use of recycled water at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry is only 65 percent, while at the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry it is even less -- 61 percent.

We have not managed to halt completely the discharge of untreated sewage into the basins of the Caspian and Azov Seas. The pollution of underground waters has been allowed in the regions of Severodonetsk, Aktyubinsk, Fergana, and other cities.

To improve the state of water installations the ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations must continue to improve manufacturing processes and switch more resolutely to closed water supply systems.

The effluent from stockraising complexes and other agricultural establishments is becoming an increasingly serious source of pollution. The union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and other ministries with stockraising establishments must organize the cleansing of effluent and the use of the waste which is formed.

It is also important to implement antierosion, land reclamation, reforestation, and other measures more extensively to maintain a favorable water system for small rivers and reservoirs. It is clear that the cleanliness and water level of large rivers and lakes largely depends on the "health" of small rivers. It is indeed a case of "a river begins with a small blue stream..."

The conservation of a favorable water system and sanitary state for small rivers which are most susceptible to the harmful influence of economic activity can be ensured only with the active, purposeful work of the soviets of people's deputies.

As is well known, the USSR ranks first in the world in terms of water resources. Nature has given us a pearl of world importance -- Lake Baykal. This unique lake, or "glorious sea," as the Siberians respectfully call it, concentrates over 70 percent of the USSR's surface spring water, or 20 percent of world stocks.

Think about those figures, comrades -- is that not a tremendous national resource? We must keep it clean for present and future generations. There are not and cannot be any trivial approaches in the solution of this noble task. Nature conservation measures in the Baykal basin must be carried out unconditionally and fully.

The lakes of Issyk-Kul, Senan, and several others also require special measures to protect them from pollution.

It is essential to pay more attention to the conservation of the water resources of Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega, which are of exceptional importance for supplying drinking water to Leningrad and other industrial centers in the country's Northwest region.

It would seem that with such a large quantity of water resources the Soviet Union should have no difficulty in supplying the national economy with water. However, in individual regions we encounter cases of water shortage. The main reason is that water resources in our country are unevenly distributed.

This obliges us to treat the expenditure of water thriftily and economically everywhere and especially where resources are strained and to enhance the responsibility of all water consumers for the rational use of water.

It must be admitted that many enterprises still expend an excessive quantity of fresh water on the production of output. For instance, surely it is intolerable that to produce 1 metric ton of steel the Rustavi metallurgical plant uses 10 times more fresh water than the Yenakiyevo plant? The Okulovka pulp and paper combine in Novgorod Oblast uses 50 percent more water to produce 1 metric ton of pulp than the Solombalskiy combine in Arkhangelsk. The USSR ministries and the republics' councils of ministers have food for thought here.

In agriculture, which accounts for about 60 percent of the country's total water consumption, great losses are also allowed. The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the union republic councils of ministers must, as stipulated by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) plenum, ensure the modernization of technically imperfect irrigation systems and the introduction of progressive methods of irrigating agricultural crops. enhance the effectiveness of the use of every cubic meter of water, and prevent the land from becoming waterlogged and salinized.

The increased consumption of water for the needs of the national economy, the construction of hydraulic installations, and the pollution of water expanses, especially as a result of accidental discharge, causes great harm to fish stocks.

Insufficiently substantiated economic decisions often lead to a sharp deterioration of the habitat of animals and as a result to a considerable reduction of their numbers. For instance, in recent years the saiga [sheeplike antelope] population in the Kalmyk ASSR has greatly decreased while in Sakhalin the deer population has dwindled.

Poaching seriously damages nature. At the same time some local organizations are failing to give a principles assessment of such cases and are failing to apply Soviet laws with full severity.

The union republic councils of ministers, the USSR State Committee for Forestry, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, and the USSR MVD must take additional steps aimed at the conservation and reproduction of the animal world.

Comrade deputies, the question of the thriftier conservation and more rational use of land resources and the strict observance of the requirements of the basic principles of land legislation is particularly acute right now.

A large amount of work and enormous investments are needed to make the central Asian deserts flower, to transform the country's Non-Chernozem Zone, and to irrigate the Volga Steppes and the south Ukraine. And The state is embarking on this, thus ennobling nature for the benefit of the Soviet people. Why should we tolerate instances of the unjustified allocation of highly fertile land for nonagricultural purposes and their misuse and belated return to agricultural circulation?

There are now over 2 million hectares of misused land in the country. At the same time some ministries are failing to pay due attention to questions of land recultivation.

Who is unaware of the tremendous value of the steppe Chernozem lands of the Ukraine and the central Chernozem oblasts of the RSFSR? However, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, and other ministries have for many years been forming the fertile soil layer they remove into mounds. Right now about 240 million cubic meters of black earth is accumulated which must be put to use as rapidly as possible.

Together with measures to preserve agricultural land it is essential to be constantly concerned to increase their fertility. In a number of oblasts, especially in the Central Chernozem, Volga, Vyatka, and East Siberian regions the reductions of the soil's natural fertility is causing great alarm. In recent years a reduction of the humus in the topsoil has been allowed here.

Yet modern agrotechnical methods and the existence of organic and mineral fertilizers make it possible to increase the fields' productivity. For this more rational use must be made of the entire arsenal of measures existing in agriculture. The time has obviously come to impose strict sanctions for a negligent attitude toward the land and for the spoilage of public property and the damage caused to the state.

Shortcomings are still allowed in our country in the storage and use of chemical plant protection agents and mineral fertilizers, which causes considerable damage to nature. In the struggle against agricultural crop pests and weeds we must make more extensive use of biological plant protection agents. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry must increase their contribution to minimize the use of chemical agents in the future.

In recent years individual union republics have unjustifiably reduced the pace at which they are planting soil-protecting forest strips. In the 11th 5-year Plan the volume of planting forest strips in the RSFSR were nearly halved by comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan. This work is being performed worse than before in the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan.

The country's timber resources are also not being used thriftily everywhere. The enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and other ministries and departments procuring timber do not completely clear the felling areas of residues. The regrowth of wood vegetation is destroyed during timber procurements over large areas, soil is destroyed, and the above-norm felling of coniferous forests is allowed.

Timber procurement equipment and production processes technology still do not meet modern requirements. Methods for the comprehensive, waste-free use of timber and other forest output are being introduced extremely slowly.

Little is being done for the fuller use of hardwood in the European part of the country and of larch in Siberia and the Far East. Losses of timber during its procurement and processing are still great.

As in previous years a large quantity of timber raw material is submerged during the construction of hydraulic power stations. This worsens the sanitary state of water expanse and harms fishing. The USSR State Committee for Forestry and its local organs must increase the degree of responsibility of all workers for the precise execution of the duties imposed on them.

Our country's natural conditions make it possible to create highly effective hunting but the existing potential is not being fully used. The leadership of hunting is disconnected and exercised by various departments and organizations. That is why additional steps must be taken to enhance the effectiveness of hunting and improve the work of game reserves.

It is essential that in questions of the use of land, water, forests, and other natural resources all ministries and departments should be pervaded by a keen sense of responsibility for the conservation of nature for present and future generations.

In resolving the next tasks in this sector we must resolutely overcome inertia and conservatism, departmentalism, and localistic tendencies. The leaders of all ranks must rise above all that. Here, as in no other work, priority should be given to general state interests.

Comrade deputies, the "Basic Principles of Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics on the Subterranean Depths" adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet and a number of government resolutions have helped to improve considerably the use of mineral resources in the national economy. The extraction of coal, oil shale, asbestos, and other types of minerals from the subterranean depths has improved. Equipment and technology for the extraction and processing of mineral raw material are being improved. For instance, the Ust-Kamenogorsk lead and zinc combine extracts 18 periodic table elements from combined ores and produces 24 types of commodity output.

At the same time losses of a number of minerals during extraction, especially in the enrichment process, are still high. During extraction over half of all potassium salts and about 10 percent of ores, lead, and zinc are lost in the subterranean depths. The reduction of losses during extraction and processing could produce a marked increase in raw material resources and output. For instance, by increasing the extraction of minerals from the subterranean depths by just 1 percent the country could obtain an additional 7 million metric tons of coal and about 5 million metric tons of iron ore a year. There are reserves for obtaining additional oil, nonferrous metals, and other raw materials. The potential for all this does exist, specialists and scientists agree.

Ensuring the comprehensive use of mineral resources is particularly important for the country's economy. At the same time sulphur, cobalt, copper, and other components are irretrievably lost during the processing of ores from the Sokolovskoye, Sarbayskoye, Vysokogorskoye, Bogoslovskoye, and Abakanskoye iron ore deposits. It is mainly apatite that is used from the mineral-rich apatite and nepheline ores of the Khibiny deposits. To this day a large quantity of side-product petroleum gas is burned off in flares at oilfields.

In extracting and processing mineral raw material, about 8.5 billion metric tons of solid waste are formed every year, of which no more than 10 percent are used. This waste occupies considerable areas of land and pollutes the environment although in a number of cases it could be widely used in the national economy. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke of this keenly, very directly, and with great concern for the future, at the recent CPSU Central Committee conference:

"As a whole our economy remains in many ways a spendthrift one...secondary resources are poorly used. Yet," he stressed, "the saving of resources should be one of our main tasks... The task is to satisfy by 75-80 percent the increase in the national economy's requirements for fuel, raw, and semifinished materials by saving them."

The ministries and departments, associations and enterprises, and all leaders must fundamentally change their attitude toward this question. They must accelerate the transition to the comprehensive processing of mineral raw material and the fuller involvement of secondary resources and waste in the material production sphere.

The further improvement of the state of the environment and the rational use of natural resources are largely determined by the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology into production.

Every stage in the development of the economy and its most important material sectors is not only a result but also a frontier from which prospects are defined. There was a time when the main task was to ensure the scales of production and to create the necessary material base for the purpose. That stage has already been passed.

The party is now setting new tasks -- new not only in terms of their aims but also of their nature.

It is a case of the planned and persistent restructuring of production in all sectors of the national economy to accommodate qualitatively new manufacturing processes making it possible not only to make economical use of resources but also to minimize environmental pollution.

For this it is essential that every sector should pay more attention to the introduction of sophisticated scientific, design, and planning developments into production. The machine builders must rapidly improve the technical standard of machinery and equipment whose use will make it possible substantially to improve the utilization of natural resources.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gosstroy and the ministries and departments must pay increased attention to nature conservation questions in siting new enterprises and modernizing old ones. Priority must be given to a comprehensive approach in extracting and utilizing raw material.

The plans themselves must reflect more fully questions of environmental conservation and the rational use of natural resources. Demands on this score must be also be made tougher in existing construction norms and rules and those being newly endorsed.

Our science must take a more vigorous stance in resolving urgent ecological problems. It must be admitted that the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the sectorial scientific research institutes are allowing unjustified duplication and the dissipation of funds in numerous subdivisions, which reduces the effectiveness of their activity. Those most serious attention must be paid to all this.

Comrade deputies, with a view to further intensifying nature conservation, the level of state management and control must be increased. Nature conservation legislation also requires improvement.

The ministers and departments exercising state control over environmental conservation and the rational use of natural resources must radically improve their work.

In their practical activity they must be guided strictly by the provisions elaborated on the basis of nature conservation laws. As is well known, these provisions define the coordinating organizations and clearly delineate the functions of the monitoring services. These local services must be reinforced with skilled cadres and supplied with modern technical facilities.

Our sectorial industrial ministries have a large role to play in the conservation of nature and the rational use of its resources. In contrast to capitalist firms and cooperations which, in the chase after profits with no concern for the grave sequences, rapaciously exploit natural resources, our ministries stand guard over state public interests.

A determining factor of their nature conservation activity is exclusive state ownership of the land, its depths, and water and forests. The sectorial ministries, through the comprehensive improvement of manufacturing processes and the amelioration of the quality of the equipment produced, must ensure the economical use of natural resources and the strict observance of the demands of nature conservation legislation.

We must make fuller use of the advantages of the socialist planned system of economic management. It is important to consistently improve the planning of nature conservation measures and to enhance investment policy for this purpose.

Existing economic relations still do not create the appropriate interest among industrial and agricultural enterprises, construction sites, and transport organizations in implementing nature conservation measures, making comprehensive use of raw material, and utilizing production waste. This situation must be rectified.

Nature conservation means not only strict laws, nature conservation installations, and special organs of management. Nature exerts substantial influence on all spheres of human activity, and the very process of our life and is an important factor in further socioeconomic progress.

That is why nature conservation presupposes above all the universal intensification of the organizational work of all Soviet and economic organs and enterprise, organization, and institution leaders. Every Soviet person from schoolboy to minister must be imbued with an awareness of the importance of this matter.

We still have many instances of individuals enjoying nature without protecting it. Often, after spending their leisure time in the forest or on the riverbank they leave behind a great deal of garbage and fail to observe antifire precautions.

Public organizations, labor collectives, schools, Vuzes, and tekhnikums must step up the formation in all Soviet people of a solicitous attitude toward the country's natural resources. The all-union "Znaniye" society, scientific societies, republican nature conservation societies, and the radio, television, cinema, and press must play a more active role here.

Comrade deputies, the international community rightly regards the nature conservation problem, together with the food and energy problems, as one of the most important now facing all mankind. Their successful solution is possible only under conditions of peace.

We note with complete justification that international cooperation in the field of environmental conservation and the rational use of natural resources, in which the USSR takes an active part, has become an important factor in the struggle for peace.

Thus the Soviet Union acted as the initiator of the drafting of a convention on banning the military or any other hostile use of means of modifying the natural environment. At the initiative of the USSR and a number of other countries the UN General Assembly adopted the resolution "On the states' historical responsibility for preserving earth's nature for the present and future generations."

The Soviet Union considers it its duty to support by every means the efforts made by the United Nations in the field of nature conservation and attaches great importance to the strict observance of international agreements in this field.

An enormous danger to our planet's nature and to life itself on earth is created by the arms race, which is growing through the fault of U.S. imperialist circles, and its extension to space, and by the threat of the unleashing of thermonuclear war. This inhumane, adventurist line could lead to catastrophic consequences and to the death of our entire civilization on earth.

The Soviet Union resolutely opposes this adventurist course. The Communist Party and the Soviet state persistently pursue a consistent peace-loving policy. Soviet people unanimously support this policy. Our people believe that the earth will eternally remain beautiful and full of life.

Comrade deputies, the country is advancing to greet the 27th CPSU Congress. Soviet people are fully determined to augment our motherland's might by their tireless labor. It is in this mood that preparation is under way for our party's congress, which will be an epoch-making milestone in developing our socialist society.

The congress will outline new frontiers for the country's economic and social development. This will be linked still further with the solution of major problems of the utilization of nature.

The advantages of the socialist method of production, the increased production forces, and modern level of Soviet science and technology make it possible to resolve successfully the tasks of nature conservation with a view to the long term.

Here a package of economic, administrative, organizational, and legal measures are needed to improve the increasingly complex relations in the man-society-nature system.

It is a matter of a solicitous approach toward the most important part of the country's national resources and toward people's health. That is why, in drafting the basic guidelines of the USSR's economic and social development for the next 5-year plan and the period through 2000, the necessary attention is being paid to this question.

In conclusion, comrade deputies, allow me to express the certainty that the discussion of the question of fulfilling the requirements of nature conservation legislation at the **present** USSR Supreme Soviet session will have great influence on the successful solution of one of the most important problems -- the problem of environmental conservation and the rational use of national resources. [applause]

'SECRET' UKRAINE RESOLUTION ON CHURCH PERSECUTION

PM091545 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Jul 85 p 4

[J.K. report: "A Ukrainian Party Resolution"; first three paragraphs are author's introduction]

[Text] The style does not just make the man, it also makes the regime. The document we are publishing below, and especially the language used, cast a stark light on the way in which the local authorities govern in the heart of the USSR; far from Moscow, from official statements, and from analyses on faction struggles in the Kremlin. This document is a resolution, in other words an instruction given to all the other government bodies, which emanates from a party oblast committee, the supreme authority at the local level.

We are in the western Ukraine, in a "sensitive" region in which the population has always been very anxious to preserve its national identity. In many cases the symptoms of "bourgeois nationalism" are closely linked with a fidelity to the Uniate Catholic Church which has been banned since 1946 and was liquidated by force.

The document published here is almost 1 year old. It was first published by the (clandestine) UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH CHRONICLE, of which a few copies occasionally reach the West. Some facts mentioned in this secret resolution may seem strange. For instance, it is difficult to imagine that the derailment of a military convoy transporting a radar was really enough to delay the "Polish action" for 9 months -- clearly a reference to the proclamation of martial law in Warsaw and the crushing of Solidarity. But this document at least shows the psychological world in which local leaders develop, what arguments they use to justify their relentless struggle against the internal enemy, and what methods they use.

There is another aspect of the same situation, even if the scene this time is thousands of kilometers further east, in Siberia. Below is a report of the arrest and sentencing, largely unknown, of two Soviet citizens of Polish nationality, both sentenced for "illegal" religious activities, and especially for the activism they showed among their compatriots, dispersed like them to various points of the vast Soviet territory, or among other fringe minorities.

Secret: Resolution of the Ukrainian Communist Party Oblast Committee, Transcarpathian Oblast, and of the Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies on the Improvement of Methods of Combating Demonstrations of Nationalism and Zionism: Uzhgorod, 3 July 1984.

Western propaganda has recently stepped up its anti-Soviet agitation and its propaganda. U.S. imperialism is relying primarily on the remnants of banderism (Footnote 1) (From the name of Stepan Bandera (1909-1959), the Ukrainian nationalist murdered in Munich) and on the so-called clandestine Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Unfortunately the party oblast organization has not waged an effective struggle against the demonstrations of bourgeois nationalism and Zionism on the oblast's territory. This relates to both anti-Catholic propaganda and the education of young people for the atheist struggle in the spirit of Leninist internationalism and fidelity to the party.

Small Banderist Groups

In the past 6 months alone, clandestine Catholics have directed their action toward a so-called legalization of the church. Under cover of faith, the Ukrainian Catholic Church activists have stepped up anti-Soviet agitation. This has been exploited by our enemies abroad. The KGB has reports according to which clandestine banderists, under the cover of a new title, the "Ukrainian National Front", have carried out a series of actions the effects of which have already been discussed at oblast committee bureau meetings in May 1981 and October 1982.

For instance, in the village of Muzhiyovo, (Berechiv) Rayon, on 24 May 1981, the "Chernyye" terrorist gang derailed a military convoy transporting radar from the Vilok military base. That delayed the "Polish action" by 9 months. In the city of Mukachevo, during construction work in the Jewish cemetery, a cache of anti-Soviet Zionist literature was found together with blocks of TNT explosives. These are just a few of the facts which show the activity of Banderist and Zionist groups.

The operation in the Beskids (Footnote 2) [Carpathian zone] in 1982 to liquidate the terrorist group in Lavochne and (Volivtsi) was not completed. The "Chernyye" gang was not completely eliminated. Our KGB comrades have not yet discovered those responsible for the robbing of two cashiers on our region's territory; similarly, the individuals who seized 10,000 cartridges and 99 grenades from a military unit in the city of Mukachevo have not been discovered. There are numerous shortcomings. We could cite a whole series of unfortunate incidents, but despite all these obvious shortcomings, the KGB has achieved appreciable results in its struggle. For instance, Boris Mikhaylovich Terela (Footnote 3) (Brother of Iosip Terela, chairman of the (unofficial) group for the defense of believers' rights and of the church in the Ukraine, who is now in prison), a member of the "Chernyye" group of gangsters, was liquidated. Unfortunately the death of the gangster broke the chain leading us to the other Banderist remnants in the neighboring region.

In Irshavskiy Rayon there was a successful operation to liquidate the clandestine Catholic and Baptist printing houses. Nearly 1,000 copies of clerical literature were seized. All this requires us to make a constant effort and take specific actions to stamp out the slightest demonstrations of nationalism and Zionism in the oblast.

For these reasons, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Central Committee plenums, and statements by Comrade K. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Ukrainian Communist Party Oblast Committee and the general [as published] Soviet of People's Deputies approved the following:

1. Stepping up antinationalist propaganda in the press; in this connection exposing the whole negative essence of bourgeois nationalism and Zionism, using the repentance of former dissidents and anti-Soviet clerics.
2. The party organization obliges the oblast executive committee to open up within the oblast psychiatric clinic a compulsory treatment section in addition to the existing one. It is desirable to send two-thirds of Ukrainian Catholic Church activists for compulsory treatment. Legal actions against Ukrainian Catholics are not judicious; a special unit must be set up within the oblast remand center for 250 people who will be given treatment. Five doctors and 50 nurses must also be chosen from comrades on the medical staff who have proved their worth.

Preventing Affairs Leaking Out

3. Cautious action should be taken in villages in which the Ukrainian Catholic Church's positions are strong. During searches and while making arrests Bibles, prayer books, and other clerical literature should not be confiscated, since that could have a negative influence on relations between believers and state bodies. As far as possible an effort should be made to prevent affairs relating to Catholics from leaking out at the political level. It is wise to sentence members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church from criminal actions which will discredit the church and its members. This applies to activists in particular. It is a good thing to make widespread use of confessions by former political prisoners to the oblast's population, in public, in the village clubs, and in cultural centers in the cities.
4. Banning religious services on Sunday on the pretext of the summer season, a very busy period of the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Using administrative measures against "big mouths," namely: fines, loss of bonuses, placing their children in creches, nursery schools, and boarding schools. Using compulsory treatment against those who are particularly active.

5. Using the methods laid down in instruction number 81 of 28 May 1984 against the active members of Catholicism who are part of the Central Committee of Ukrainian Catholics and the members of what is known as the "Action Group for the Defense of the Rights of Believers and of the Ukrainian Church."

Copies of this resolution should be sent to the KGB rayon office and the militia for information purposes.

Signed: Bandrovskiy, Voloshchuk.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES RSFSR HOUSING POLICY

PM100951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 19 June 1985 the CPSU Central Committee adopted the resolution "On the Measures Being Taken by the RSFSR Council of Ministers to Improve the Work of Housing and Municipal Services."

The resolution notes that the RSFSR Council of Ministers and local soviet and economic organs are doing purposeful work to develop housing and municipal services and improve the population's services.

The republic is carrying out much housing and socioconsumer construction, constantly renewing the housing stock and raising the standard of housing facilities provided, and improving engineering facilities, public services, and green-belt provision in cities and other population centers. Each year there is an expansion in the different municipal services offered to the population.

However, the level of development of the republic's housing and municipal services does not meet present-day demands and does not fully satisfy the population's growing needs. A proportion of the housing stock in certain cities still lacks public utilities. The targets for the construction, capital repair, and modernization of apartment blocks are not being met in a number of oblasts, krais, and autonomous republics. And the comprehensive construction of residential districts is not being ensured everywhere. Questions of the transfer of departmentally controlled housing to local soviet ispolkoms are not being resolved quickly enough.

Serious shortcomings are being tolerated in preparing housing and municipal services for winter working, primarily in the provision of heat and energy for production and consumer needs. A number of places have large backlogs in the modernization or repair of existing central heating units, heating boilers, and heat and power networks and in the construction of new ones.

Certain economic leaders have been showing indifference and carelessness and have failed to ensure the appropriate labor and production discipline in the running of power industry installations, which often leads to interruptions in the heat supply to apartment blocks and socioconsumer facilities and gives rise to justified complaints from the population. There have been particularly large-scale omissions in winter preparations in the Karelian ASSR, Altay Kray, and Kemerovo, Kurgan, Tula, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts.

Proper attention has not been paid to the operation of the republic's gas industry.

The amount of road, bridge, and pipeline construction achieved has been insignificant. Systematic work to save fuel, energy, and other resources has not been launched at enterprises, organizations, or in local neighborhoods involving the population. Cadre training is unsatisfactory, despite the acute shortage of skilled cadres in the sector, and the necessary concern for the organization of working people's labor, everyday lives, and leisure is not being shown. Shortcomings in the sector's planning and material-technical supply are not helping.

The CPSU Central Committee recognized the need for the RSFSR Council of Ministers to take additional measures to eliminate shortcomings in the republic's housing and municipal services, formulate a specific program for their continued intensive and comprehensive development, and provide for the consistent standardization of housing and consumer conditions throughout the territory, paying special attention to parts of the North, Siberia, and the Far East.

The system of housing and municipal services administration must be improved, its material and technical base strengthened, and integrated specialized services set up for the use and repair of apartment blocks and municipal services facilities. It is necessary to improve the planning of the activity of the sector's enterprises and organizations and the amount of work done and services provided by them.

Leaders of local soviet ispolkoms and ASSR Councils of Ministers are instructed to examine in detail the situation in housing and municipal services. The necessary measures must be taken to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of housing, socioconsumer, and municipal construction targets, the maintenance, modernization, and reconstruction of the housing stock, and improved capital and running repairs.

Deputies' commissions and groups, housing committees, and other neighborhood-level organs of social self-management must be constantly involved in this work. It is necessary to inculcate in working people a proprietorial and thrifty attitude to the people's property; to involve the population more actively in work to provide urban areas and residential districts with public services; and to increase the population's interest in and responsibility for maintaining apartment blocks and public buildings and ensuring the thrifty use of water, fuel, thermal energy, and electricity. Wider use must be made of industrial enterprises' potential for improving the population's municipal services.

The urban economy must work reliably and steadily during fall and winter and take account of last winter's lessons. Regular monitoring must be established to ensure the prompt and high quality performance of winter preparatory work at all facilities irrespective of their departmental allegiance, to ensure that they are staffed with cadres and that the population is supplied with every kind of fuel on time. Special attention must be paid to preparing the energy, gas, water supply, and sewage services and city passenger transport.

The RSFSR Housing and Municipal Services Ministry Collegium has been told that it must improve the standard of the sector's leadership and work constantly to expand and improve the standard of the population's services. The efforts of labor collectives belonging to the sector's enterprises and organizations must be focused on strengthening performance discipline, making efficient use of capacities, facilities, and resources, cutting running costs, and introducing new equipment and techniques.

Wide-scale socialist competition must be launched for the exemplary maintenance of the housing stock, for the safe operation of engineering equipment, and for the economy of heat, water, fuel, and electricity.

Team forms of labor organization and autonomous financing must be consistently introduced and production organization and order must be comprehensively strengthened.

Work must be stepped up to train and retain cadres, enhance the professional standing of the sector's workers, and foster in them a sense of high responsibility and an understanding of the importance of their work for the people. Concern must be taken to improve workers' production and consumer conditions.

The attention of leaders of the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification was drawn to the need to ensure the prompt fulfillment of plan targets for the construction of housing and municipal services facilities.

It is planned to take urgent measures to eliminate the backlog permitted by the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry in the creation and production of specialized equipment, lock and control equipment, and spares for housing and municipal services needs.

It is deemed expedient for the USSR Gosplan, USSR Gosstrib, RSFSR Council of Ministers, and USSR ministries and departments to provide in their long-term and annual economic and social development plans for a closer linkage between housing construction volumes and cities' engineering backup, with a view primarily to eliminating the backlog in the development of water supplies, sewage, gas supplies, and central heating, and also of urban passenger transport and road building. The prescribed volumes of municipal services must be backed up with the necessary financial, material, and technical resources.

CPSU kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are instructed to persistently improve the style and methods of party leadership of soviets, constantly direct them toward improving the administration of housing and municipal services, attentively study the accumulated experience, and take measures to put all the best, advanced experience into practice.

It is necessary to improve the standard of organizational and mass political work of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations at housing and municipal services enterprises and to work for the steady improvement of the activity of all subunits in the sector and for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges. It is necessary to determinedly enhance Communists' vanguard role in labor collectives, to consistently assert and develop a specific approach, intolerance of shortcomings, and efficiency in the work of party organizations and groups, and to resolutely eliminate indifference and complacency.

Leaders' individual responsibility must be increased and they must be made strictly accountable for shortcomings and omissions in work. They are required to instill exemplary order in the collective, ensure high labor and production discipline, and create an atmosphere of intolerance of drunkenness, graft, and indiscipline. Resourceful and skillful workers capable of creatively resolving the set tasks must be promoted to the most important areas of work.

GORBACHEV 26, 27 JUNE SPEECHES PUBLISHED

LD112028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech at the meeting with the Dnepropetrovsk metallurgical works collective and speech at a meeting of the aktiv of the Ukraine's republican party organization on 26 and 27 June 1985 has been published as a separate pamphlet entitled "On Working Energetically and Wasting No Time" [aktivno deystvovat, ne teryat vremeni]. The pamphlet has been published by the political literature publishing house.

UKRAINIAN PARTY TO IMPLEMENT GORBACHEV DIRECTIVES

AU111217 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 7 Jul 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the issue of organizing the work to accomplish the tasks set forth by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in his speeches and remarks during his visit to the Ukrainian SSR. The decision adopted on this issue emphasizes that the profound analysis of the situation in the republic's economy made by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, and the tasks recommendations, and critical remarks expressed by him at the aktivs meeting of the republics party organization, at the meeting with the toilers of the Petrovskiy metallurgical plant in Dnepropetrovsk, during the visits to production and scientific collectives, and at the meetings with Kiev and Dnepropetrovsk working people, were of great importance for further improving the organizational and political work aimed at implementing the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee plenum and at preparing for the 27th party congress.

Party committees, administrative bodies, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments, the Ukrainian Trade Union Council and Komsomol Central Committee have been instructed, in their practical work carried out to implement the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee plenum and theses drawn up by the conference held in the CPSU Central Committee on accelerating scientific-technical progress, to take into account the tasks, advice, and recommendations expressed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev. Concrete measures for their implementation are to be discussed at the next plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, at party and economic aktivs meetings which are to be held in oblasts, cities, and rayons, and at party meetings.

UZBEK PARTY BUREAU DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

GF111802 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] At its regular meeting the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has discussed the results of the effort made during the first half of the current year to realize the republic's economic and social development plan. [Sentence indistinct] Compared with the same period last year, the volume of production increased by (?7.4) percent and work output by 4.8 percent. This is more than the annual assignments.

In the agricultural domain, work is continuing at a high pace for [words indistinct] and for harvesting of the grain products. The annual and the 5-year plans are being realized successfully. [Sentence indistinct]

Regardless, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau noted that the party committees, the local soviet executive committees, and the ministries and administrations have failed in securing the required conditions for giving incentive to the economy and increasing economic output as demanded by the decisions adopted by the April Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. For example, taking into consideration the responsibilities related to production, the factories affiliated with the Ministry of [words indistinct], the Ministry of Light Industry, and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry have failed to realize their 6-month production plans. The industrial sectors in Kashka Darya, Samarkand, and Fergana Oblasts have not removed their state of inefficiency. Nor have they fully used the existing opportunities and resources in production.

In the Navoi, Bukhara, and Tashkent Oblasts, work concerning the harvesting of grain products and the procuring of fruits and vegetables has not been properly consolidated. The party, soviet, and economic organs of a number of oblasts, cities, and rayons have not taken adequate measures to improve the situation of livestock breeding.

Work in the capital construction domain is improving at a slow pace. There are serious deficiencies in organizing work concerning the transportation of goods and passengers in the railway and vehicle transportation domains. Livelihood services and commercial establishments are not (?performing) satisfactorily. Apart from this, a number of leaders in the economic domain (?are not sufficiently concerned) with the question of realizing their party obligations, mechanizing the [words indistinct], and putting into effect the measures required for protecting the environment.

The decision adopted established the concrete duties of the party, soviet, and economic organs for realizing the (?plan stipulations) and mobilizing the work collectives for properly welcoming the 27th CPSU Congress. The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau asked the oblast party committees, the ministries and administrations, and the local soviet executive committees to remove the deficiencies and mistakes in their effort to realize their plans and channel the strength and effort of the cadres toward the most important directions in the economic field -- that is toward the direction of economic development. [Sentence indistinct]

It was recommended that the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions work together with the ministries and administrations in drawing up and studying the plans for economic and social development in the next 5-year plan period. The most important aspect of this is that each and every collective should upgrade work output, improve production, and incorporate the plans in their hands in the 5-year plan. The party and trade union organizations must consolidate their work within the socialist competition for properly welcoming the 27th CPSU Congress.

The question of propagating the socialist way of life and improving measures aimed its application among the world peoples was also discussed. The oblast, city, and rayon committees and the soviet, trade union, and komsomol organizations were assigned the task of consolidating their efforts to introduce Soviet festivities, [word indistinct], and ceremonies into the life of the work and school collectives and into the life of the people and training the youth in accordance with the Communist Party and the Soviet people's revolutionary spirit and zealous work traditions.

III. 15 Jul 85

R 24

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A decision was taken to set up a commission within the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee for improving the Soviet way of life by reorganizing the work of the party, soviet, state, and youth organizations and by improving coordination within the framework of this work. A recommendation was made for the establishment of similar commissions within the framework of the oblast, city, and rayon party committees.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also discussed other matters related to the republic's economic and social development, the question of organization, political affairs, and other issues. It adopted various relevant decisions.

COSMOS-1667 BIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS DETAILED

LD131548 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh orbiting the earth aboard the "Salyut-7" space station got unusual space neighbors. These are two monkeys, called Verny and Gordy -- the "crew-members" of the "Cosmos-1667" biological satellite launched by the Soviet Union June 10, 1985.

Like during the previous flight of the monkeys, named Abrek and Viona ("Cosmos-1514"), the aim of the experiments is to study vestibular and hemodynamic responses of living organisms to weightlessness at the acute period of adaptation. Unique experiments carried out at that time made it possible to take quantitative measures of the excitability of the vestibular apparatus and to take note of an increase in its reactivity. The experiments also yielded direct data on the ration of the outflow and inflow of blood to the head.

At present the unusual cosmonauts are passing through the period of adaptation.

10 male rats were also sent into orbit. The aim of this experiment is to determine the influence -- at all levels of a living organism -- of the acute period of adaptation to weightlessness and re-adaptation afterwards, experts from the Institute of Medical and Biological Problems under the Ministry of Health of the USSR told newsmen.

There are still more "participants" in the series of unique tests scheduled to take place aboard "Cosmos-1667". These are ten tritons. A portion of their front limbs and lenses were amputated which was done for the purpose of studying possibilities of regeneration and division of cells at zero-gravitation. 1,500 *Drosophila* flies fulfill yet another scientific task. With their help a very accurate and sensitive device, called biocalorimeter, will monitor processes of energy exchanges during the emergence of flies from nymphs, and their metabolism. There is an aquarium aboard inhabited by guppy fish. Cornseeds and crocuses will answer some questions as well.

Experts from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the United States and France participate alongside their Soviet colleagues in developing instruments for the biological satellite and in pre- and post-flight examination of animals, insects and fish.

There is a need to launch animals and insects into space because the number of questions in biology and physiology is enormous, said Academician Oleg Gazenko, the institute's director. And not infrequently animals are more 'forthright' in their answers, since they are not given to subjective feelings characteristic of human beings. However, the work with animals, especially monkeys, is a source of suffering to all of us, Oleg Gazenko said.

For in this case the questions of biology, and physiology, and ethics are intricately interwoven, Oleg Gazenko explained. There is usually a lot of fairly heated debates about each electrode, the choice of anesthetic, and the state of health of our "patients". We treat them like babies who still cannot speak, he stressed.

Professor Harold Sandler, an expert from United States' National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) who worked at the laboratories before the biological satellite soared into orbit, said that he felt that kind and sympathetic attitude to the animals. Before going home he expressed the hope for fruitful cooperation in the future.

The flight continues, and in the meantime, one of the "veterans" of the previous biological expedition, Abrek, shares his experience with other monkeys in a spacious cage atop the building housing the institute. He deserved his rest and has been putting on weight lately, eating dried apricots and crackers and running along the cage wall from time to time.

COSMONAUTS NEAR END OF WORK WITH PROGRESS-24

LD120926 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are completing their fifth week of work on board the orbital research station "Salyut-7".

The crew practically finished all work involving the "Progress-24" craft. Yesterday, they carried out final operations on re-fuelling the joint propulsion unit and pumping water into the station's holds. The cosmonauts placed used equipment into the ship's cargo bay.

An all-round medical checkup is planned for today. It provides for measurement of body mass, assessment of the state of muscles and determination of the reaction of the cardio-vascular activity is tested with the help of the pneumatic vacuum suit "Chibis" in which drops in barometric pressure push blood to the lower part of the body, imitating earth gravity. Physiological parameters are recorded by the "Aelita" and "Reograph" equipment.

Today's schedule also provides for experiments on determining parameters of the atmosphere in direct proximity to the orbital complex, visual observations and physical exercises.

The flight is proceeding normally. The cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are feeling fine.

SECOND PHASE OF TV-RADIO TRANSMITTER COMPLETED

PM110830 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading: "Yesterday"]

[Text]. Residents in some of Yaroslavl Oblast's isolated rayons are now able to receive the Second Television Program. The second phase of the "Volga" powerful radio and television transmission station has been commissioned here and has been rated "excellent."